


The Book Reviews of Chester Cuthbert

Authors' surnames beginning with

Le-Li



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"Afternoons in Utopia: Tales of the 'New Time'"; London, John Lane
The Bodley Head Limited (1932) 240 pp

Contents

Part 1	Utopia, Old and New	
	Utopia, Old and New	Page 1
	Dear Old Utopia	4
	Ten seconds for Refreshment	26
	The Real Utopia	28
Part 2	Grandfather Goes to War	
	War Stuff	41
	He Goes in 1810	49
	He Goes in 1950	57
	With the League of Nations, A.D. 2000 or so	66
	War in Utopia, Later Still	76
	War Extracts from the Press of A.D. 2500	79
Part 3	The Doctor and the Contraption	
	Medicine As It Was	87
	The Doctor and the Contraption	91
	The Habrus and the Carpenter	97
Part 4	Rah! Rah! College or Dom Bunscon at Shucksford	
	Introduction - Anne Dominic 1880	111
	1. A First Day at College	117
	2. The Rah Rah Life	130
	3. Danger Ahead	148
	4. Sunk and Saved	160
	College in Utopia	170
Part 5	A Fragment from Utopia	
	The Fifty-fifty Sexas	179
Part 6	The Band of Brothers: Being the Memoirs of a Future Communist	
	1. Reflections on the Fall of Capitalism	195

2. Our Courts of Justice	Page 202
3. Our System in Operation	216
4. Lights and Shadows	228
5. Revolution	233

This might be classified as "Utopia", "Future War", "Educational Satire", or simply humorous satire. Although it is future fiction, it is also classifiable as light essays or speculative sketches.

There is little in it of permanent value to a fantasy fiction library but as light satire it is well written.

Leacock, Stephen

Behind the Beyond & Other Contributions to Human Knowledge; Illustrated by A. H. Fish; London, John Lane, The Bodley Head; New York, John Lane Company; Toronto, Bell and Cockburn MCM XIV 197p.

Contents

Behind the Beyond	11
Familiar Incidents	
1. With the Photographer	55
2. The Dentist and the Gas	63
3. My Lost Opportunities	71
4. My Unknown Friend	76
5. Under the Barber's Knife	86
Parisian Pastimes	
1. The Advantages of a Polite Education	95
2. The Joys of Philanthropy	106
3. The Simple Life in Paris	119
4. A Visit to Versailles	131
5. Paris at Night	145
The Retroactive Existence of Mr. Juggins	161
Making a Magazine	171
Homer and Humbug	185

These are all humorous sketches, none of specifically fantasy interest. The first is a satirical summary of a successful play. Familiar Incidents are just that. Parisian Pastimes are travel commentaries in a satirical vein. "Mr. Juggins" is a portrait of a psychological failure. "Making a Magazine" is an author's view of what a publisher feels like in his treatment of an author. The final essay is the expression of a belief that those who uphold Homer as a classic are simply bolstering their own reputations for esoteric knowledge, and that to read Homer is dull work.

Although these are entertaining sketches, there is nothing in them of permanent interest.

Leacock, Stephen

8

"Mixed Fiction", Toronto, S.B. Lundy; New York, John Lane Company;
London, John Lane, The Bodley Head, 1918 294 pp

Contents

1.	My Revelations as a Spy	Page 9
2.	Father Knickerbocker - A Fantasy	26 ^x
3.	The Prophet in Our Midst	47
4.	Personal Adventures in the Spirit World	57 ^x
5.	The Sorrows of a Summer Guest	76
6.	To Nature and Back Again	96
7.	The Cave Man as He Is	113
8.	Ideal Interviews: (1). With a European Prince	128
	(2). With Our Greatest Actor	137
	(3). With Our Greatest Scientist	146
	(4). With Our Typical Novelists	158
9.	The New Education	170
10.	The Errors of Santa Claus	182
11.	Lost in New York	190
12.	This Strenuous Age	199
13.	The Old, Old Story of How Five Men Went Fishing	206
14.	Back from the Land	221
15.	The Simplicity Column	238
16.	Simple Stories of Success or How to Succeed in Life	243
17.	In Dry Toronto	256 ^x
18.	Merry Christmas	276 ^x

^x Indicates fantasy, sometimes merely because they are explained as dreams. These are all humorous satire, and could be classified as fantasy because of their exaggeration. There is little of value to a fantasy library.

New Canadian Library (#48), Toronto, Mc Clelland and
Stewart Limited (1965) Introduction by David J. Dorley, St. Michael's

College, University of Toronto

xiii plus 151 p.

Further Foolishness: Sketches and Satires on the Follies of the Day; London, John Lane, The Bodley Head, 1919 (Fourth Edition); Illustrated 234p.

Contents

Follies in Fiction	
1. Stories Shorter Still	3
2. The Snoopopaths; or, Fifty Stories in One	9
3. Foreign Fiction in Imported Instalments. Serge the Superman: A Russian Novel. (Translated, with a Hand Pump, out of the Original Russian)	23
Movies and Motors. Men and Women	
4. Madeline of the Movies: A Photoplay Done Back into Words	49
5. The Call of the Carburettor; or, Mr. Blinks and His Friends	63
6. The Two Sexes, in Fives or Sixes. A Dinner-party Study	71
7. The Grass Bachelor's Guide. With Sincere Apologies to the Ladies' Periodicals	81
8. Every Man and His Friends. Mr. Crunch's Portrait Gallery (as Edited from His Private Thoughts)	89
9. More than Twice-told Tales; or Every Man His Own Hero	99
10. A Study in Still Life—My Tailor	113
Peace, War, and Politics	
11. Germany from Within Out	121
12. Abdul Aziz Has His: An Adventure in the Yildiz Kiosk	135
13. In Merry Mexico	161
14. Over the Grape Juice: or, The Peacemakers	183
15. The White House from Without In	203
Timid Thoughts on Timely Topics	
16. Are the Rich Happy?	213
17. Humour as I See It	221

Knowing Leacock's style, most of these sketches are predictable from their titles. Only the final essay is seriously intended, and is an important outline of his theory of humour. #11 could be considered fantasy, as it is revealed to be a dream, but most of these sketches could be fantasy in the satirical sense.

Leacock, Stephen

The Hohenzollerns in America: With the Bolsheviks in Berlin: and Other Impossibilities; New York, John Lane Company; London, John Lane, The Bodley Head; Toronto: S. B. Gundy; 1919 269p.

Contents

1. The Hohenzollerns in America	9*
2. With the Bolsheviks in Berlin	73*
3. Afternoon Tea with the Sultan	100
4. Echoes of the War	115
1. The Boy Who Came Back	117
2. The War Sacrifices of Mr. Spugg	125
3. If Germany Had Won	136*
4. War and Peace at the Galaxy Club	143
5. The War News as I Remember It	153
6. Some Just Complaints About the War	164
7. Some Startling Side Effects of the War	172
5. Other Impossibilities	181
1. The Art of Conversation	183
2. Heroes and Heroines	201
3. The Discovery of America	215
4. Politics from Within	232
5. The Lost Illusions of Mr. Sims	243
6. Fetching the Doctor	264

Though all of Leacock's fiction is tinged with fantasy in the form of satire, the items marked with an asterisk are definitely within the fantasy field.

#1 pictures the Hohenzollern family coming into America as poor immigrants, and their subsequent life in New York.

#2 indicates the German leaders disguising themselves as Bolsheviks for safety if the Russians conquered Berlin.

#4 (3) pictures the contrast between our free, if not perfect, existence, and what we would face in the way of regimentation if the Germans had won.

There are good touches in almost all of these sketches, though some are too exaggerated.

in treatment, but only those marked with an asterisk belong by definition in the fantasy field.

Leacock seems to enjoy pointing out the follies of those who seek comfort in spiritualism. His future forecasts hit pretty close to reality, though.

Leacock, Stephen

Literary Lapses; London, John Lane, The Bodley Head; New York, John Lane Company, 1911 248p.

Toronto, McClelland & Stewart Limited, (1957, six reprints by 1967); Introduction by Robertson Davies; (NCL#3) 146p.

The short introduction in the paperback edition mentions the acknowledgments which make up the final two pages of the first foreign edition, and introduced the first edition which Leacock had printed at his own cost and distributed at a price of 35¢ each primarily to railway travelers as light reading on their journeys.

The book consists of the usual type of light sketches, primarily humorous, but occasionally fictionized, which were to be his staple through almost forty books. The tone is much the same as in his later volumes, and the subject-matter is similar. There are only a couple of sketches which forecast the future, and the volume is not important in the fantasy field.

Leacock, Stephen

Moonbeams from the Larger Lunacy; Toronto, S. B. Gundy;
New York, John Lane Company; London, John Lane, The Bodley
Head, 1915 282pp.

Contents

1. Spoof: A Thousand-Guinea Novel	11
2. The Reading Public	20
3. Afternoon Adventures at My Club	53
1. The Anecdotes of Dr. So and So	55
2. The Shattered Health of Mr. Podge	59
3. The Amazing Travels of Mr. Yarner	66
4. The Spiritual Outlook of Mr. Doomer	72
5. The Reminiscences of Mr. Apricot	82
6. The Last Man Out of Europe	91
7. The War Mania of Mr. Jinks and Mr. Blinks	102
8. The Ground Floor	112
9. The Hallucination of Mr. Butt	122
4. Ram Spudd	135
5. Aristocratic Anecdotes	147
6. Education Made Agreeable	155
7. An Every-Day Experience	167
8. Truthful Oratory	173
9. Our Literary Bureau	183
10. Speeding Up Business	195
11. Who Is Also Who	209
12. Passionate Paragraphs	217
13. Weejee the Pet Dog	221
14. Sidelights on the Supermen	229*
15. The Survival of the Fittest	243
16. The First Newspaper	253
17. In the Good Time After the War	275*

#14 is explained as a dream of Bernhardt visiting Leacock to expound the meaning of his book. #17 is a forecast of the war ending in 1916 and the British Government congratulating itself on Empire solidarity after Berlin is conquered.

#16 is probably the best item in the book. It is a good retrospective view of the dream forecast of modern newspaper philosophy.

This book is of no importance in a fantasy library, though technically #14 and #16 would qualify as fantasy.

Contents

1. Maddened by Mystery: or, The Defective Detective	13
2. "Q." A Psychic Pstory of the Psupernatural	33*
3. Guido the Gimlet of Ghent: A Romance of Chivalry	57
4. Gertrude the Governess: or, Simple Seventeen	73
5. A Hero in Homespun: or, The Life Struggle of Hezekiah Hayloft	95
6. Sorrows of a Super Soul: or, The Memoirs of Marie Mushenough	115
7. Hannah of the Highlands: or, The Laird of Loch Aucherlocherty	137
8. Soaked in Seaweed: or, Upset in the Ocean	159
9. Caroline's Christmas: or, The Inexplicable Infant	181
10. The Man in Asbestos: An Allegory of the Future	207*

Only the two stories marked with an asterisk are properly within the definition of fantasy, though all of these stories are humorous satire.

Bibliographical note: The Canadian edition, (Publishers' Press, Limited, Montreal, 1911) has on the reverse of the title page: "Copyright by John Lane, 1911/All rights reserved" It has green binding, with gold lettering.

Apparently, sheets from this edition were bound later by Musson, and marketed with their name on the spine.

My copy, also issued by Musson, shows on the title page "Toronto/ The Musson Book Co., Limited", with no date on the reverse; opposite the title page is shown:

By the Same Author

Literary Lapses

Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town

Behind the Beyond

As the third title was not published until 1914, my copy was published sometime after that date; the binding and lettering of the cover is, however, the same as that used to finish up the sheets of the first edition.

New Canadian Library (#35); McClelland and Stewart Limited, (1963); Introduction by S. Ross Beharriel, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario) xiii plus 155p.

Introduction suggests these should be termed literary burlesques, but praises the unity of theme and treatment in exposing the pretensions of schools of popular novels.

Leacock, Stephen

Winsome Winnie and Other New Nonsense Novels; New York, John Lane Company; London, John Lane, The Bodley Head; Toronto, S. B. Gundy, 1920 (Harper & Brothers; John Lane Company) 243p.

I am not listing the stories in this volume, as only the final story (#8: Buggam Grange: A Good Old Ghost Story) is fantasy, and that only because on the final pages 242-3 is the sentence: "A few minutes with the ouija board enabled us to get a full corroboration from Sir Duggam. He promised moreover, now that his name was cleared, to go away from the premises forever."

These are all tongue-in-cheek narrations, almost parodies of then-current fiction. Some of these are amusing, others merely tolerable.

Leadbeater, C. W.

The Perfume of Egypt and Other Weird Stories; Adyar, Madras, India, The Theosophical Publishing House; 3rd Edn, June, 1936 265p

The first edition was dated October, 1911, and in a foreword Leadbeater claims the stories to be true, but offers them solely as entertainment. "The Baron's Room" he says was told by Madame Blavatsky on the deck of the Navarino en route to India from Egypt in 1884, but not included in her book Nightmare Tales, others told at the time holding the passengers spellbound. This is like "Max Brand's" habit of telling stories to his friends while pacing in his home.

The only other story attributed to other than an experient is "Jagannath" told by T. Subba Rao at Adyar.

The longest of the stories "Saved by a Ghost" tells of pioneer life in South America, and of a father and brother saved from death by the ghost of a murdered little brother. All the others fit the psychic events vouched for through the ages by credible narrators and researched by parapsychology.

Leadbeater was one of the most prolific of the Theosophical writers in the early days of the Society, and his literary ability is demonstrated.

Chester D. Cuthbert
December 1, 1996.

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CELEBRATING
THE FIRST QUARTER CENTURY
1962-1987
LE PREMIER QUART DE SIÈCLE
Ç A S E F Ê T E !

FirstCity Trust

Leaf, Charlotte M.

Walter Leaf 1852-1927 Some Chapters of autobiography with a
Memoir; London, John Murray (1932); Index 338p.

In addition to his wife's memoir this volume contains "Mr. Leaf's City Activities" by Sir Montagu Turner and "Walter Leaf's Classical Work" by Cyril Bailey. Leaf knew most of the Founders of the SPR, was frustrated by seances held before the Society was established, but agreed with its aims, became a practical hypnotist, chairman of one of the largest banks, an expert on international relations, travelled in the U. S. and Canada, was a linguist, an authority on Greece and Greek literature, and seems to have been one of the great men of his day.

His unfinished autobiography merely tantalizes in reference to the SPR and there is no indication that his wife shared his interest in psychics. She confesses her inability to share his intellectual pursuits, but loved and admired him greatly.

Like most of the other founders of the SPR, Leaf was a hard worker, an expert organizer and an admirable personality.

My copy of this book was autographed and inscribed to Rowena Bourne. Charlotte died on June 18, 1934.

Chester D. Cuthbert
September 12, 1997

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— — — 1962-1987 — — —
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C A S E F Ê T E

FirstCity Trust

Leary, Bill

Cartoons

Graffiti; Greenwich, Conn., Fawcett Publications, Inc.
(Gold Medal Books #D2156); (1968, 1969, The McNaught Syndi-
cate, Inc.) Unpaginated.

These are witty commentaries on the foibles of mankind
and worth at least a smile. However, they are amusement for
the moment rather than of permanent value.

Leavitt, Thaddeus (Thad. W. H. on book)

The Witch of Plum Hollow: A Canadian Romance; Toronto,
The Wells Publishing Company (1892) 254p.

See my notebook for a summary of this novel, written
after I read the book at the Public Library.

The story is unimportant, and not worth transcribing.

The Witch foreseeing the finding of items in Australia
by one of the characters, by reading tea leaves; and the
character of Billa La Rue patterned after Rip van Winkle seem
the main elements of fantasy; and my notes expressed the idea
that the author might have derived the passages about the
Witch from the true character, Mother Barnes, known as "the
witch of Plum Hollow" - see article attached.

Lebedeff, Ivan

Legion of Dishonor; New York, Liveright Publishing Corporation (1940, Publishers) 314p.

Commencing with what appears to be an authentic brothel scene near the front in World War 1, this novel deals for a greater length with a group of deserters, both German and Allied, who are hiding in an underground shelter. Mainly told from the point of view of an American newspaper reporter who falls in love with a German nurse rescued from No Man's Land, it concentrates on patriotism and the reasons given by the characters for deserting.

Chief among the other characters are a German Colonel who is a military strategist of renown and who takes command, a brutal German Sergeant who threatens with torture a weak soldier who has obtained control of a fortune and secreted it, a nobleman who feigns disinterest to hide his mission of investigation, and a Polish rake whose cowardice proves his ruin.

Although the Christmas scene is sentimentalized, and the treatment of the German nurse is idyllic rather than realistic, this novel is well written and interesting. It is of no great importance, however.

Leblanc, Georgette (Mme. Maurice Maeterlinck)

Juvenile

The Children's Blue Bird; Translated by Alexander Teixeira De Mattos; Illustrated by Herbert Paus; New York, Dodd, Mead and Company, 1920; (1913, Curtis Publishing Company; 1913, publishers) 182p.

Maeterlinck's play is here adapted for children, and I believe the main attraction of the book is the illustrations.

I found it difficult to become interested in the adventures of the children with artificially created characters of fancy rather than folklore. The moral is to find happiness within one's own resources rather than seeking the Blue Bird in the outside world.

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FirstCity Trust

Man of Miracles; New York, The Macaulay Company (1931)
(Macaulay) 310p.
London, Skeffington & Son, Ltd., no date 287p.

Jean Plouvanech, who has dreamed in youth of being the Prince of Jericho, goes away to war leaving his childhood sweetheart Armelle believing him alive and carrying flowers to his ancestral home daily; but becomes a Mediterranean pirate known as Jericho. His lieutenant rebels and wounds him causing amnesia, and he makes an appearance as the Baron of Ellen-Rock, an able man with almost clairvoyant powers, who is seeking evidence of his earlier identity.

Nathalie Manolsen, a wealthy orphan whose father has died allegedly of sunstroke, is pursued by her father's partner Forville, who is exposed as a receiver of stolen goods and a crook by Ellen-Rock and Nathalie's clownish detective friend Maxime Dutilleul and two of her girl-friends.

The story is divided into four parts in order to unfold the various sections of Jericho's life and finally bring him and Nathalie together.

This is a confused, complicated, carelessly motivated mystery story, with only a suggestion of fantasy due to the multiple personality and amnesia of Jericho, and the suggestion of his hypnotic and clairvoyant power. It is of no importance in a fantasy collection.

The Double Life of Janet Ashby; London, John Lane The Bodley Head Limited (1924) 307p.

This apparently serious study of a case of dual personality in fictional form at commencement intrigues and the Appendix following the conclusion seems almost more than a tongue-in-cheek scientific summary of the material to be studied when deciding whether the case is possible. It is clear that the author is well acquainted with the literature, but whether he is convinced of the possibility of the case he narrates is doubtful.

Nonetheless, this is one of the more important stories dealing with dual personality, and deserves a place in either a fantasy or a psychical research library.

Allegedly told by a biologist, Dr. Edward Dudley Brooker-Lawrence and presented by the author because of his having acquired a public by publication of an earlier book, it is in great part told in the first person by Janet Ashby after she became Mrs. Henry Spaulding. Engaged at the time of her transformation into a male body, she had had a tiff with Spaulding and gone away. The physical alteration is such as to require much larger male clothing; the male personality, Jack Fielding, is a commoner whose mind is largely occupied by criminal plans toward theft and burglary and who speaks coarsely; but is a magnificent physical specimen, clean and manly, whom Janet comes to love spiritually. She is able to inspire in him a love of music; he becomes a singer in falsetto as well as in his own voice but with her knowledge of music, but only following abortive efforts at crime. He detests work, but enjoys singing so Janet influences him to make this his career. They tramp over the English countryside before engaging in this work, and part of the book details the journey, but much of it is taken up with the problems of adjustment between the two minds.

Jack has no memory of events prior to his awakening in Janet's body, and his past life must be imagined when he is asked about it. He appears to have instinctive ability to solve problems and deal with people in addition to understanding their personalities; has habits like smoking and chewing tobacco, occasional drinking bouts, but exceptional sex preoccupation only, apparently not noticing the attempts of women to attract him which are quite apparent to Janet who sees through his eyes. One romantic attraction takes place, in addition to minor encounters of which Jack is almost unconscious and one love affair which he fakes and of which he is ashamed when he realizes that he has inspired real love.

This is an interesting story, and the book is important of its kind. Well-written, and obviously well-researched, it is still not clear to me whether the author himself pokes fun at the authorities or accepts his hypothetical case as a possibility.

Lecale, Errol

Zombie (#5 in the Specialist Series); New English Library
(#022129); (1974, author); (April, 1975) 126p.

Eli Podgram has devoted his life to investigating occultism and is engaged to rescue the wife of a black man from a Voodoo cult in Haiti. With his beautiful deafmute assistant telepathic communication is constant **and astral** travel and other phenomena go beyond the Voodoo ceremonial acts which seem exaggerated when even Zombies are brought back to life.

This novel is sensational rather than realistic but treats psychic phenomena without scepticism.

Chester D. Cuthbert
November 1, 1998

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CELEBRATING
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C A S E FÊTE'

FirstCity Trust

Le Carre, John (pseudonym)

The Spy Who Came in From the Cold; New York, Coward-McCann, Inc. (1964), (1963, Victor Gollancz Limited) 256p.

I read this book in paperback form while Muriel and I were in Souris during Mary's terminal illness.

This is probably the most realistic spy novel I'll ever read. Leamas in carrying out orders to trap a German spy is dooming himself to extermination. He falls in love with a Communist girl in London, and although he endeavors to keep her from becoming involved, the efforts of Smiley and others to reward her for helping him lead to her testimony which is fatal to his own survival.

This book has a very complicated plot, and is a bitter condemnation of the spy system which destroys the individual to maintain its own functions.

The blurb on the paperback indicated that the author is experienced in the British civil service and portrays the system accurately.

London, Pan Books Ltd (#X364), (2nd Ptg., 1964) 223p.

THE OFFICIAL BOARD OF ELDERS OF CRESCENT FORT ROUGE UNITED CHURCH: SUMMARY REPORT:

The year 1983 has been exciting for Crescent Fort Rouge United Church. Under the vigorous and capable leadership of Mrs. Helen Norrie our Congregation celebrated its 100th year of witness in the Fort Rouge and Crescentwood area. Memories and events of the past were recorded anew, and each one of the Congregation who participated in the activities climaxing on November 11-13 weekend could not be unaffected by the richness of our spiritual heritage and the friendly warm enthusiasm and energy displayed by those present. In the preparation for our Anniversary long overdue repairs and decorating were undertaken, and our stained glass windows restored. In all this Jerry Prud'homme was literally everywhere in the superintendence of this work, and the Congregation should be aware of his contribution of time and talent. Finally the ladies of the Congregation must as a group receive the recognition they richly deserve. A former pastor commenting on the miracle of the five loaves and two fishes had in mind the work of this devoted group and their collective ability to generate funds and challenge concerns in a quiet cheerful way.

E. Ross MacDonald, Chairman

Adeline Schmidt, Recording Secretary

=====

MEMBERSHIP:

Total Membership, December 31, 1982 (Resident and Non-Resident)	660		
Received by Profession of Faith	10		
Received by Transfer	<u>6</u>	<u>16</u>	676
Removed by Transfer from Active	0		
Removed by Transfer from Non-Resident	<u>1</u>	1	
Removed from Active by Death	9		
Removed from Non-Resident by Death	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>
Total Membership, Resident and Non-Resident, December 31, 1983			665
Non-Resident Membership, December 31, 1982		165	
Removed from Non-Resident Membership by Transfer	1		
Removed from Non-Resident by Death	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	
Total Non-Resident Membership, December 31, 1983		163	

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<u>1983:</u>	- Baptisms	11
	- Marriages	13
	- Burials	12

Le Clezio, J. M. G.

The Book of Flights: An Adventure Story; New York, Atheneum, 1972; Translated from the French by Simon Watson Taylor (1969, Editions Gallimard) 319p.

Even after reading this alleged novel, I'm unsure if it can be classified as fantasy, so will place it among my ordinary fiction.

Young Man Hogan travels in search of himself or of reality, in several countries and without achieving his goal, if one can rely on the final words in the book "To Be Continued." It is rather a contemplative book than an adventure story, and the author in his sections of self-criticism says as much, and that he doubts the value of his writing.

I cannot see that this book contains anything of great value or interest. It is not my idea of a novel; it is experimental writing, the expression of a view of the world and its people which is depressing and without significance.

Although the book may have literary value, it does not convey its ideas clearly to me. I think that the writer is confused and has not established his own goals in life.

The Interrogation; Translated from the French by Daphne Woodward; New York, Atheneum, 1964 (1963, Editions Gallimard Trans. 1964 Hamish Hamilton Ltd.) 243p.

(J. M. G. Le Clezio, who is half English and half French, was born in Nice in 1940. This novel, his first, won the Prix Renaudot, tied for the Prix Goncourt, and caused more comment than any other first book in many years.)

In a foreword the author says that this novel is "the story of a man who is not sure whether he has just left the army or a mental home". Adam Pollo lives in a hilltop summer home near a beach, is short of money, and is closely in touch only with Michelle, a girl he first raped, but who visits him occasionally and gives him money with which to buy food and cigarettes. The story is merely a disjointed description of his visits to a marketplace and hotels, his reactions to dogs and people, and finally his examination by a doctor and some students when he ends up in hospital after a fight over the girl's being with an American when Adam feels himself needing her.

As in the case of many literary novels, I am unable to identify the reasons why others are able to find value in the book. It may be that this novel is a realistic description of a descent into madness; in any event, I can ascribe no other overall meaning to it. Adam has run away from home, is unable to adjust himself to the world, and is admitted for psychiatric treatment. Why did it sell 100,000 copies in France?

Le Corbeau, Adrien

The Forest Giant; Wood Engravings by Agnes Miller Parker; Translated from the French by J. H. Ross (T.E. Lawrence) London, Jonathan Cape (1935, 1924) 159p.

This is a beautifully written nature essay, which is also a philosophical consideration of life and death and the nature of the universe, cast in the form of fantasy fiction inasmuch as it purports to portray the life of a giant sequoia over a period of 7000 years.

The conclusion "Within a Cell" is of major importance to me because the author concludes that the imagination is the greatest faculty of man's mind and enables him to transcend the restrictions of his physical life. He suggests, as others have before him, that we may be part of the dream of an all-encompassing intelligence; and in the course of the book emphasizes that our limited view prevents us from understanding the purpose of the whole scheme of things, and that much that appears evil or unjust might appear otherwise if we could appraise it unbiassedly.

There is nothing in this book which is original or unique except its grace of presentation. Although the author makes his descriptions of the universe as an ever-changing state of flux, he many times says that viewed as a whole it is unchanging and complete. This contradiction suggests that he does not accept my view of a static universe, but might if he were to carry his vision just a short step further than he did.

This book should be considered together with Flammarton.

Experimental Hypnosis: A Symposium of Articles on Research by Many of the World's Leading Authorities; New York, The Macmillan Company, 1958; (1948, 1950, 1952, Editor); Indices, 483p.

On page 239 LeCron says Bernheim reported having cured cases of multiple sclerosis and other diseases. He adds: Medicine has yet to offer cure for some of the conditions reported in the past as relieved by hypnotic suggestion (and also through faith cures) such as diabetes and multiple sclerosis.

LeCron's introductory notes ahead of each contributor's article are helpful in enlarging the information presented.

Chapters 7, 9, 15, 16, 17 and 18 were of greatest interest to me, #9 on time distortion being the most interesting, since it seems to explain partly the instantaneous cures effected when so many take many sittings over long periods of time.

Although many articles are too technical for my understanding this book is an excellent permanent reference to the entire field. The indices make unnecessary detailed notes.

Chester D. Cuthbert
November 21, 2000

LeCron, Leslie M.

Make Your Magic Mind Power Work for You; Greenwich, Conn.,
Fawcett Publications, Inc. (1969, publishers) 176p.
(Gold Medal Book #T2120)

With emphasis on his previously taught pendulum and finger exercises to obtain the advice of the unconscious mind which controls the health of the body, the author promotes visualizing goals and a constant good self-image as requisites in achievement.

Ignorance or the acceptance of wrong ideas by the unconscious mind may result in lifelong health problems unless corrected.

Incidental to methods of healing the author offers sound advice from a psychological viewpoint. Serious problems should be treated by an expert hypnotist rather than by autosuggestion.

Details concerning the questioning of the unconscious mind are given in detail, with cautions on the manner of asking.

Chester D. Gilbert
July 20, 1970



CUSTOMER
CENTRE

MANITOBA

LeCron, Leslie M. & Bordeaux, Jean (Ph.D.)

Hypnotism Today; Foreword by Milton H. Erickson, M.D.; Hollywood, California, Wilshire Book Company (1947, authors; 1969 Edition; References; Index 275p.

Although rather technical for layman readers, this summary of thinking and practice of hypnosis is thorough and instructive though limited to hypnotherapy.

The authors consider the supernormal reports of early books to be exaggerated and unscientific, but admit that crystal gazing and automatic writing are helpful in diagnosing illnesses.

I read the book carefully, but am thankful for the index as an assistance to further study.

Chester D. Cuthbert
May 27, 2000



CUSTOMER CENTRE

MANITOBA

LeCron, Leslie M.

Self Hypnotism: The Technique and Its Use in Daily Living;
Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, Inc.(1964, author)
Second Printing, February, 1964; Bibliography 220p.

LeCron makes it clear that autosuggestion is all that is required to effect cures of functional disorders, and gives details of how to inquire of the unconscious mind instructions on what is needed. This seems a practical guide for self-help.

LeCron emphasises that the unconscious rules breathing and other essentials of the life of the body, and is capable of telling what must be done to cure illnesses; he prescribes finger or pendulum methods of contacting the unconscious.

LeCron insists that the unconscious knows it must maintain the body's health, but it is so prone to suggestion that it often brings about, from literal acceptance of remarks made carelessly disabilities which must be alleviated by resolution of the cause and counter-suggestions to bring about the cure.

Other books confirm his views, so I should study this.

Chester D. Cuthbert
March 23, 2000

Note: New York, New American Library, (Signet #Q5449); February,
1970 Fifth Ptg 208p.
12th Ptg. (Signet#J8779) 208p.

LeCron, Leslie M.

Techniques of Hypnotherapy; New York, The Julian Press, 1961 (1961, author); Preface by David B. Cheek, M.D. 261p.

The early part of this volume was written by the author and the remainder by various specialists on specific topics.

It is almost necessary to have read other books by LeCron as background for this one, and the language of some essays is very technical for the general reader.

It is, however, very helpful in demonstrating the use of hypnosis in a wide range of functional illnesses.

Chester D. Cuthbert

November 15, 2001



CUSTOMER CENTRE

MANITOBA

Leduc, Violette

Therese and Isabelle; Translated from the French by Derek Coltman; New York, Farrar, Straus & Giroux; (1966, Editions Gallimard), (1967, translation, publishers) 113p.

Originally intended to be a part of her autobiography La Batarde, this is merely an episode describing a school-girl love affair in lesbian detail. Although it is likely factual, it may have been fictionized, and its classification as the latter is probably advisable.

It is not particularly well written, and has little but its explicitness to recommend it.

Lee, Dal

Understanding the Occult; New York, Paperback Library
(#64-161), (August, 1969, Coronet Communications, Inc.; Il-
lustrated; Glossary, Bibliography, Index 223p.

Although written by the editor of an Astrology Magazine,
this book is a fairly good introduction to the philosophy and
phenomena of psychics.

The Glossary and Index are useful. The author believes
in spirit communication, and accepts the spiritualistic view.

Lee, Gypsy Rose

The G-String Murders; New York, Pocket Books, Inc.
(#425), 3rd ptg, June, 1947 (1941, Simon and Schuster, Inc.
215 pages, plus a note about the author.

New York, Avon Publications, Inc. , no date, frontis-
piece sketch 192p.

I had seen the movie version of this novel on TV, and had read the sequel in hardcover book form. Being more interested in the portrayal of burlesque life than in the story as a mystery novel, I have not tried to sort out the murders and their motives, and cannot elucidate them; but I found the narrative entertaining and illustrative of theatrical life.

The author uses herself and her friends as characters in both novels, and writes intelligently. The ambitions and frustrations, the drinking and superficial socializing of the life are frankly revealed, and only this part of the story is of permanent value.

Lee, Gypsy Rose

Mother Finds a Body; New York, Simon and Schuster, 1942
(1942, Publishers) 312p.

This is apparently in some ways a sequel to The G-String Murders, which I saw on TV shortly before reading this book.

The author writes the story as if the characters were herself and her husband and friends, and it is a wacky but interesting murder mystery. It is of no value excepting for light reading.

Toronto, Popular Library (December, 1953)

192p.

Lee, Laurie

As I Walked Out One Midsummer Morning; Illustrated by
Leonard Rosoman; London, Andre Deutsch (1969, author) 252p.

This second volume of autobiography (following Cider with Rosie) is equally charming, dealing with his one year in London carting cement in a wheelbarrow at construction sites, and two years in Spain ending with the commencement of their Civil War.

Lee's detailed observations of scenes and people are made always without moral bias; this is life as he experienced it and he discloses his occasional drunkenness, a visit to a brothel, his romantic liasons in the same accepting mood as his descriptions of events and personalities of others.

As a troubador violinist he worked in London and in Spain, scrounging a living by any means available. Hunger and thirst, the weather, his environment, especially the bugs in lodgings, and the living conditions of the people he met, are all revealed in poetic prose, simply and clearly.

His love of all kinds of people and scenery is evident from his actions and his writing.

He rarely mentions the publication of his poems, but often tells of writing under difficult conditions.

I am glad that I read these two volumes about him before I started A Rose for Winter, the events in which are chronologically later. These two books are a pleasure to re-read if time permits.

Coalition for Reproductive Choice,
Box 51, Station "L",
Winnipeg, Man.
R3H 0Z4.

Dear Choice Supporter:

You are invited to a Choice Celebration. We will celebrate the first anniversary of the Supreme Court Decision recognizing a woman's right to reproductive freedom. We will honour Dr. Henry Morgentaler, who fought with us to win this right.

A Choice Celebration begins at 7:30 p.m. on Thursday, February 16, 1989, at the International Inn. A presentation to Dr. Morgentaler will be made at 8:00 p.m. Wine and cheese will be served.

We hope to accomplish two goals from this event. First, we intend to develop resources to lobby the Federal Government regarding the introduction of any restrictive legislation on abortion. We need the voice of Manitobans to be heard. We have a critical role to play in the upcoming debate.

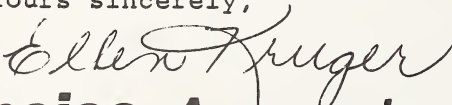
Second, we want to mount a legal challenge to the Provincial Government's decision to refuse to pay for abortions outside of hospitals. We know that abortions in approved medical facilities such as community health clinics are safer and less costly. We believe the government is acting unethically, perhaps unconstitutionally.

Tickets for this Choice Celebration are available at a cost of \$25.00. Larger donations are welcomed. Benefactors, who contribute \$200.00 and over and donors (\$100.00 - \$199.00) will be acknowledged in the evening's program.

Tickets can be purchased at Bold Print, 478-A River Avenue, the Manitoba Action Committee on the Status of Women, 16 - 222 Osborne Street, Times Change Restaurant on Main and St. Mary's, or the National Council of Jewish Women at the Gwen Selter Creative Living Centre, 1588 Main Street. Reservations will be accepted by mail at the Coalition for Reproductive Choice.

Please join us, to celebrate our past victory, to honour Dr. Morgentaler, and to help ensure that our right to reproductive choice will be retained.

Yours sincerely,



♀ Choice A campaign for reproductive freedom

Lee, Laurie

Cider with Rosie; With drawings by John Ward; London, The Hogarth Press, 1959 (1959, author) 280p.

This depiction of family and village life in the Cotswolds is the most human and colorful known to me. Only the Canadian "Pilgrimage" comes close to it.

Second-youngest in a family of eight, his mother abandoned by his father and striving in her disorganized way to bring them lovingly to maturity, Lee suffered and enjoyed deprivations and local festivals, enmities and friendships.

With scanty education, how Lee managed to master poetry and a wonderful prose style is a mystery. His mother was able to play a piano, and he learned the violin. This autobiography covers only the first nineteen years of his life, but it seems utterly sincere and without moral bias.

The chapter "Mother" is a tragic love story. The title of the book stems from an early sexual encounter, tastefully told.

This book has charm and is worth keeping and re-reading when in the mood for a description of real child life.

Penguin Books (#1682), reprinted, 1962

231p.

Coalition for Reproductive Choice,
Box 51, Station "L",
Winnipeg, Man.
R3H 0Z4.

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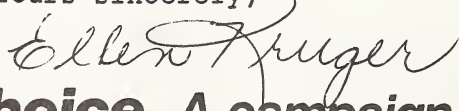
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Yours sincerely,



Choice A campaign for reproductive freedom
♀

Lee, Laurie

A Rose for Winter: Travels in Andalusia; London, Chatto & Windus (Books for Today edition, 1970); (1955,1st) 160p.

Although as charming as ever, Lee's style failed to make as lovely as his autobiographical volumes this portrayal of life in Spain with Kati fifteen years later.

He mentions being unable to find previous acquaintances or to get definite information concerning them, but describes many interesting characters who replaced them. He never quotes Kati or says anything about her except that she sewed while he was ill and that her beauty enthralled everyone who met her.

His descriptions of places and scenery are always interesting but the characters he meets are more fascinating for me.

The courtesy and generosity of the Spanish people to tourists like Lee and Kati in spite of the general poverty prevailing are remarkable.

The episode beginning on page 141 reminded me of an incident in my own life, which I may mention to Ned.

Coalition for Reproductive Choice,
Box 51, Station "L",
Winnipeg, Man.
R3H 0Z4.

Dear Choice Supporter:

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Please join us, to celebrate our past victory, to honour Dr. Morgentaler, and to help ensure that our right to reproductive choice will be retained.

Yours sincerely,

Ellen Kruger

Choice A campaign for reproductive freedom
♀

Lee, The Rev. Frederick George (D.C.L.)

The Other World; or, Glimpses of the Supernatural. Being ~~no~~ Facts, Records, and Traditions relating to dreams, Omens, Miraculous occurrences, apparitions, wraiths, warnings, second sight, witchcraft, necromancy, etc.; in 2 Volumes; London, Henry S. King and Co, 1875; Index; (1) 291p. (2) 249p.

This work is well-researched and the author refers to himself as the Editor because he quotes authorities and accounts provided him by other people without giving his personal views apart from his assurances that he considers the material authentic and true.

As an appendix to chapter 3 of the first volume, he devotes eleven pages to a complete English translation of the Roman Ritual of exorcism, which I do not remember having read elsewhere. This indicates his acceptance of possession, and in fact, he describes one exorcism sworn to by several doctors who declared that it was not hysteria, but a genuine possession.

Two chapters in the second ~~xxxx~~ volume are devoted to spiritualism and Lee quotes articles by Sir William Crookes and Alfred Russel Wallace, published long before the Society for Psychical Research was established in 1882.

I intend to see if this book was reviewed in the periodicals of the SPR, but I lack many of the early Journals, though I have a complete file of the Proceedings. It is an impressive survey of its subjects, and may have been a factor in influencing the formation of the SPR.

Some cases are given in full and are much more convincing thus than as summarized in later books of reference.

Even though much of the material has been reprinted in other reference works, this book could be usefully reprinted now.

Chester D. Cuthbert
December8, 1996

3246 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3K 0Y9
(204) 831-7777

CELEBRATING
THE FIRST QUARTER CENTURY
1962-1987
LE PREMIER QUART DE SIÈCLE
Ç A S E F Ê T E !

FirstCity Trust

Lee, Tanith

The Birthgrave; New York, DAW Books, Inc. (#154, UW1177)
(1975, Tanith Lee) 408p.

This is adult fantasy, called a science fiction epic by reason only of the final sequence of adventures when the narrator Karrakaz is given information and understanding of herself by a computerized space ship. The computer acts as the storehouse of her history, and also as the psychotherapist which resolves her personal conflicts.

In the first Book of the story, Karrakaz awakens under a volcano unaware of her identity and feeling impelled to seek the Jade jewel which she visualizes as the means to understanding. She becomes aware of her healing powers, but attributes these to the belief in them by her patients; and is also aware of the possibility that she may have magical powers. She becomes the woman of Darak, a bandit leader, and as his bowman engages with him in a chariot race which they win, but after which Darak is exposed as an outlaw and killed.

In the second Book, Karrakaz revives from apparent death and finds reincarnations of Darak and three of her guards from her earlier life. Here Darak is a conqueror who masters her and makes her bear his child, which she abandons to the care of a beautiful woman who has just lost her own baby. She marries a ruler who is under a sentence of death from Darak, and although she is never his wife in a sexual sense, she loves him and cares for him when Darak succeeds in destroying his mentality and making him childlike. Resenting Darak, Karrakaz decides to disobey his order, not to follow him into battle, and meets him after a defeat, destroys his magic powers at the cost of her own, then flees with her three guardsmen.

In the third book she identifies the space ship commander as Darak, but with the aid of the computer the commander shows her that her identification is part of her illness; they part as friends. Karrakaz learns that the Jade is imbedded in her own forehead, and that her belief in her extreme ugliness of face is mistaken; she has worn a mask to hide extreme beauty, which is her heritage from an ancient race. She goes off by herself, accepting her destiny.

The story ends in a way which leaves open the possibility of a sequel.

The final science fiction sequence is incongruous with the earlier part of the book, which is heroic fantasy with a heroine something like Jirel of Jory by C. L. Moore. The characters and scenes are reminiscent of primitive or mediaeval historical fiction, with quite effective scenes of magic and sorcery, and faith healing. The writing is clear and colorful, but the quest for identity of the heroine, even though successful, leaves this long book without adequate purpose.

An interesting and promising first novel.

Lee, Vernon

Pope Jacynth & Other Fantastic Tales; London, John Lane,
The Bodley Head. New York, John Lane Company, 1907, (2nd
Edition) 200pp.

Contents

1. Pope Jacynth	3.
2. Prince Alberic and the Snake Lady	21.
3. A Wedding Chest	115.
4. The Lady and Death	139.
5. St. Eudaemon and His Orange-Tree	171.
6. The Featureless Wisdom	195.

These are mainly mediaeval fantasies, written in good literary style, but not especially memorable. I got the book from Doug Harding and read it only a few years ago, but I cannot remember the details of any of the stories, so I am selling the book to Blitz. 4-3-67. CDC.

Leech, Harper

The Paradox of Plenty; with an Introduction by Virgil Jordan; New York and London, Whittlesey House, 1932; (1932, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.); Appendix, Bibliography 203n.

This is an interesting and well-written book which is in agreement with Technocracy in emphasizing the importance of the sources of physical energy replacing manpower, but is cautionary in showing the balancing effect of failures which follow excessive production of the abundance which technology provides.

P. 151: "We are apt to forget what every depression reminds us of--that modern capitalism is not a profit system, but a profit-and-loss system."

This appears to be the point of the book's title, and the text is an interesting presentation of this view.

I believe that Technocracy will provide an alternative to the capitalistic system when the latter breaks down, as I think is inevitable considering conditions today (June 6, 1980).

Carmilla; & The Haunted Baronet; New York, Warner Paperback Library (#76539), (1970, Warner Books, Inc.), (Second Printing, May, 1974) 221p.

Contents

1. Carmilla	5
2. The Haunted Baronet	83

I read only the second story from this book, and I do not rate it as highly as the first.

Having defrauded a timid kinsman of his legacy, the baronet mistreats him; a housekeeper consoles the young man, but he dies of drowning, is revived and changes personality until he dominates the baronet until he disappears; his brother comes to the estate but does not effectively avenge the situation; the baronet dies after predicting his own demise which is attributed to the haunting by the young kinsman.

These stories are reprinted from the Dover Publications quality paperback edited by E. F. Bleiler.

HOME STREET



CHRISTIAN CHURCH

(DISCIPLES OF CHRIST)

240 HOME STREET • WINNIPEG, MANITOBA R3G 1X3 • (204) 783-5881

January 3, 1981

Dear Member of the Eldership/Diaconate:

The following pages describe a new program designed to enhance the meaning in being an elected leader of the Church, and to increase the potential for personal and church growth. It was introduced to and approved by the Board at its December meeting. This approval was given with the understanding that the ultimate acceptance, implementation, and operation of the program depends upon you.

This program is not at all complex. With your cooperation and effort it should not take too long to become fully operational and effective. Note that some elements of the program may later be modified or eliminated, with the development by the Evangelism Committee of a comprehensive program of evangelism for our congregation.

Fully implemented, the program should result in:

- a higher sense of the true importance of your office.
- an enhancement of the people's perception of the Elders as the Church's spiritual leaders, in accordance with the Biblical concept.
- a fairer and more orderly schedule for responsibilities related to worship.
- a more equal division of all duties and responsibilities so that the burden does not fall upon just a few.
- better organization and communication.
- the involvement of more persons (non-officers) in the worship service.
- the operation of an effective, ongoing greeter program for worship services.
- meaningful contact with visitors to the Church.
- more efficient contact with "prospects".
- more effective and responsive ministry.
- church growth.

In order to deal with questions and concerns you may have concerning the program, there will be a brief Elder-Deacon meeting following worship on Sunday, January 18. As you begin your individual involvement in the program, I will seek a time to meet with you personally to help to be prepared for understanding and fulfilling any new responsibilities about which you may feel uncertain.

Lefebure, Charles

Daughters of the Devil; New York, Ace Books (#13887); 1972,
Ace Books) 171p.

Although reasonably well written by the author who claims to have spent ten years investigating witchcraft and cults, this book must be accepted on trust.

The only case familiar to me is that of Annie Palmer, the White Witch of Rose Hall, but this account is sensationalized. The author says he saw her mansion when it was being renovated after having been deserted for years.

There being no index, I am listing names to remind me of the other cases in the event that I come across other accounts for comparison.

Genevieve Lambert; Carletta Pantucci; Rosa Feldman re Father Pieter; Caroline Langley; Alice Lawton; Obanga; Gdoma Hera Jacques; Caterina Sforza; Lia Pau; Edward Wilson and Eleanor Partridge (Mme Zee); the Essenes and Miss Gilbert; Catherine Deshayes.

These cases are sensationalized and yet have apparent bases in fact.

Chester D. Cuthbert
May 1, 1998

3246 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3K 0Y9
(204) 831-7777

CELEBRATING
THE FIRST QUARTER CENTURY
1962-1987
LE PREMIER QUART DE SIÈCLE
ÇA SE FÊTE!

FirstCity Trust

The Golden Flood; Illustrated by W. R. Leigh; New York, McClure, Phillips & Co., 1905 (S.S. McClure Co.) 199p.

Although this story is listed in Bleiler, it is a hoax rather than fantasy or science fiction. The suggestion of fantasy is very strong in the early part of the book, however, and like the Hake Talbot books, it can be considered as associational.

George Grinnell enters the largest bank and deposits, beginning with \$100,000, checks from the mint. Each Thursday he increases his deposits, and lets the bank president Dawson know that he is also depositing in other banks on a smaller scale. Dawson becomes fearful of the effect of the large gold supply coming into the money market, and advises Mellen, the richest man in the world who is also a director of the bank. Dawson and Mellon, feeling that Grinnell may be manufacturing the gold, since they are unable to trace unusual gold purchases in normal channels, and that bonds redeemable in gold will be worthless if the flood continues, sell bonds, depressing the bond market and buy stocks which inflates the price of these.

Grinnell, when the price of bonds is cheap, approaches a Jewish broker of excellent reputation and retains him to buy bonds, purchasing sterling money orders in order to hide the fact that buying is actually coming from New York. When Mellon and Dawson finally realize what has happened, George explains that he has preyed on their imaginations, so Mellon offers him a job.

This is an expertly told financial story, one of the best I've read.

Lefevre, Edwin

H. R.; New York and London, Harper and Brothers, 1915
(October, 1915, Publishers) 337p.

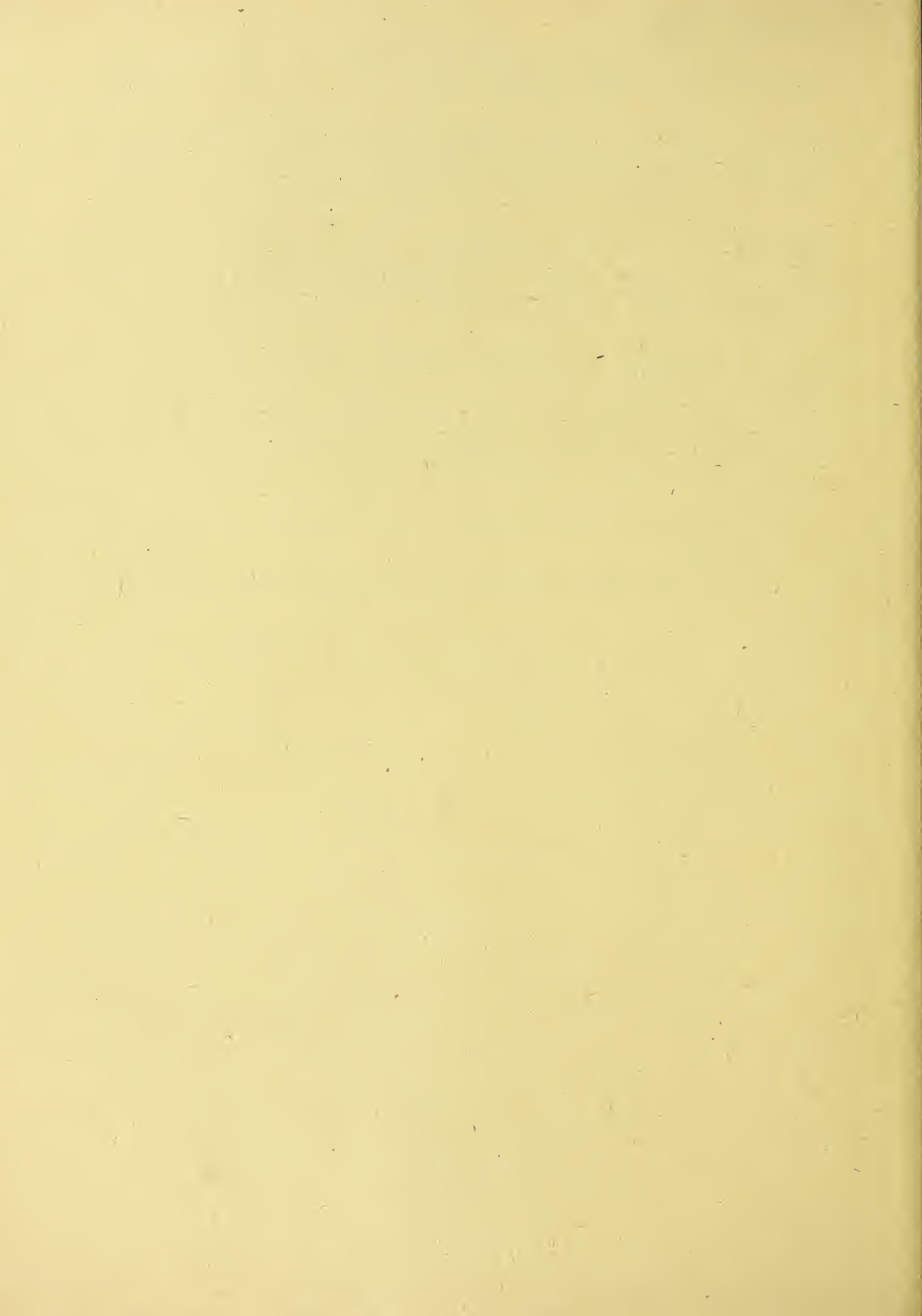
The author, in his dedicatory message to Robert Hobart Davis, describes this as "a Satirical Romance of To-Day" and although there is nothing impossible in the story, I think it might be considered debatable as fantasy.

Hendrik Rutgers has been a bank clerk for two years and decides that he will quit unless granted a raise in pay. He confronts the president of the bank, who refuses, but H. R. sees the man's daughter and falls in love with her and says he intends making her his wife.

He becomes a go-getter, starting by organizing into a union the sandwich advertising men who were working for as little as thirty cents a day. By adroit maneuvering and the use of advertising, he becomes wealthy and feeds the poor at the expense of a restaurateur whose reward is popularity. By the use of fashions and prejudices, H. R. manipulates the newspapers and the public, and displays practical Christianity.

He wins the girl, overcoming all opposition by planning and cunning.

This is a very unusual book, and should be retained.



Lefevre, Edwin

The Making of a Stockbroker; New York, George H. Doran Company (1925); (1924, Curtis Publishing Company) 341p.

This is the autobiography of John K. Wing as written by Lefevre, and is an excellent outline of the principles and practices of a good broker. I would recommend that it be required reading for investors and brokers.

Wing declares that the broker's function is to make money for his clients by knowing through study that every security sold is sound and profitable. He points out that no one can go against the market psychology; that stocks are popular at times, and bonds at other times; and that one must await the turn.

The Maker of Rainbows and Other Fairy-Tales and Fables;
with Illustrations by Elizabeth Shippen Green; New York &
London, Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1912 105p

Contents

1. The Old Coat of Dreams	1
2. The Maker of Rainbows	7*
3. The Man With Something in His Eye	14
4. Mother-of-Pearl	17*
5. The Mer-Mother	27#
6. The Sleepless Lord	29
7. The Man with No Money	39
8. The Rags of Queen Cophetua	42
9. The Wife from Fairy-Land	51#
10. The Buyer of Sorrows	54
11. The Princess's Mirror	60*
12. The Pine Lady	73#
13. The King on His Way to be Crowned	75
14. The Stolen Dream	88*
15. The Stern Education of Clowns	103

*Indicates fantasy content. #poetry.

Though written well and achieving literary competence,
there is little of permanent value in these tales.

Lefevre, Edwin

The Plunderers: A Novel; New York, and London, Harper & Brothers Publishers (June, 1916); (1912, 1914, 1915, Publishers); Frontispiece by W. Leone Bracker 334p.

Contents

1. The Pearls of the Princess Patricia	1
2. The Panic of the Lion	38
3. As Proofs of Holy Writ	112
4. Cheap at a Million	198

Although bearing characteristics of the author's other writings, this book, which comprises four novelettes loosely joined as exploits of criminals who extort money from rich financiers, is a contrived and artificial old-fashioned crook-book.

It is of no importance apart from being an example of its kind.

Lefevre, Edwin

Sampson Rock of Wall Street; New York and London, Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1907 (1907, Harpers, 1906 Curtis Publishing Company; Illustrated 394p.

A millionaire broker manipulates the market to obtain control of a railway which is in the hands of incompetent management. His son, who has returned from a world tour, is against the methods used, and determines to obtain control by making an open and honest offer for control. Humor is given through a friend of the broker's who is the mother of the son's fiancée, and who awaits with bated breath the increase of her stock to par value which will make her \$40,000.

The author demonstrates his knowledge of the stock market and its operations, and shows that often money is not the prime factor.

An interesting and instructive novel.

Lefevre, Edwin

To the Last Penny; New York and London, Harper & Brothers Publishers (April, 1917); Frontispiece 314p.

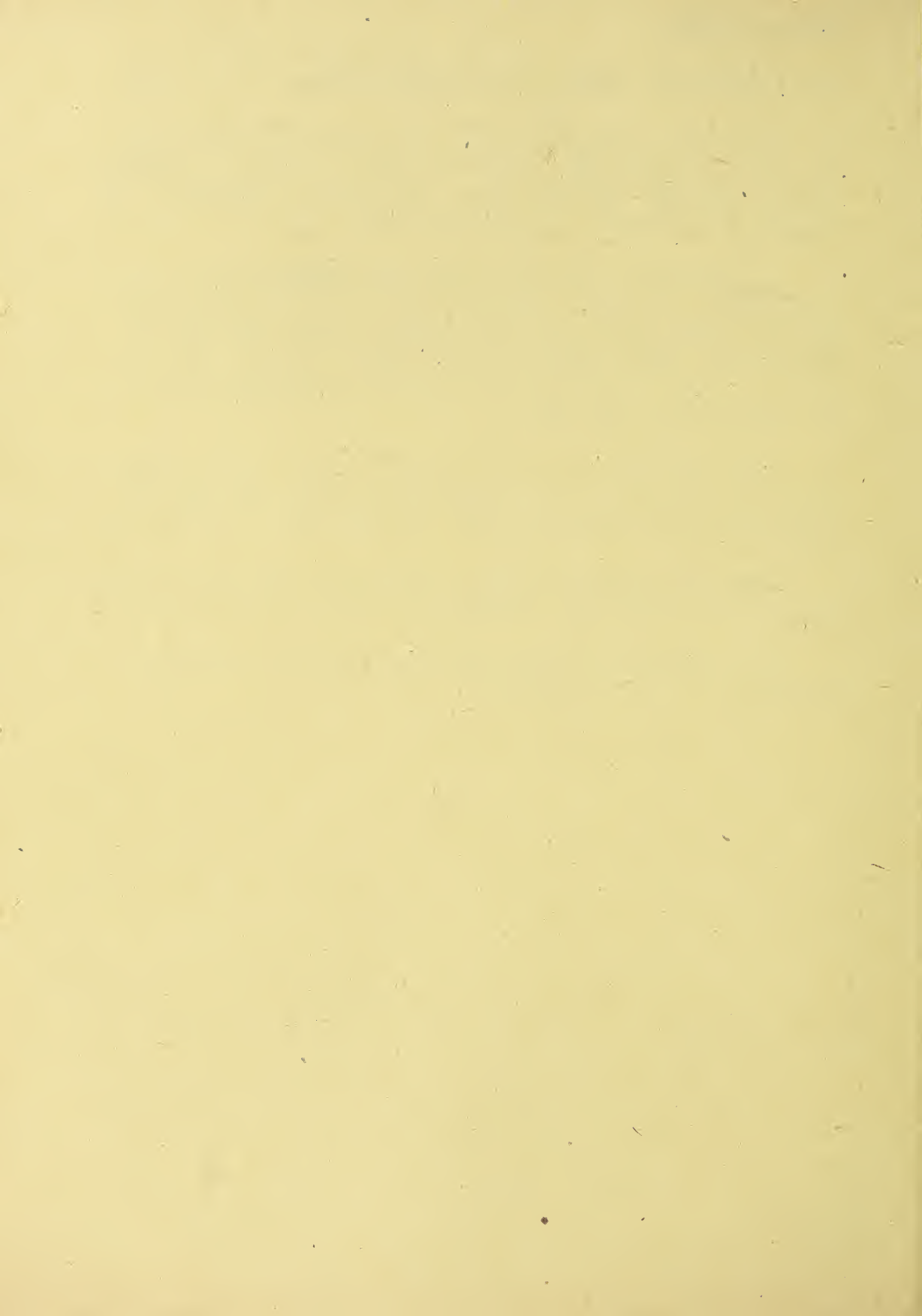
This is a young adult novel of a boy whose father has put him through college to keep the promise made his mother, who died in childbirth, though the father, a bank bookkeeper, made no more than \$2500 a year. The cost of bringing up the boy was \$17,000, and the boy, suspecting that his father had embezzled the money, determined to repay it.

He obtained a job with a car manufacturer who was quite impressed by the boy's honesty and determination to be himself. Made information officer, he gradually gets to know the men in the office and plant and is their Open Door to management. Sent finally to sell stock in the company, he goes to college friends and their father, but his own father interferes and shocks him by arranging that \$180,000 of it be registered in his name.

Under the impression that his father must have stolen the money from the bank and have gone insane, the son learns that his father had never stolen, but had devised ways of checking banks' books to detect defalcations and had made a lot of money by investments.

Although interesting and a good book, this is contrived as to plot and the love between the son and father is not a natural or normal one.

As a portrayal of the life of a young man starting in business, this is idealistic.



Le Franc, Marie

The Whisper of a Name (Grand-Louis l'Innocent); Translated by George and Hilda Shively; Indianapolis, The Bobbs-Merrill Company (1928) 244p.

This is the simple story of a poetess living in a fishing village on the coast of Bretonny, who befriends a mentally impaired man. She guesses that he has been a gentleman wounded in the war, and hopes that he may recover his mind.

She herself has lost her younger brother in the war, is alone in the world since her boyfriend bade her goodbye and left on an Arctic expedition, and is having difficulty in making a living by her pen. Her relationship with the Big Louis deepens to love, and although an old doctor has designs on her, she ultimately yields to Louis, even though he has not yet regained normality.

A love story which is a woman's book, and has no great appeal to me, although I sympathize with the human problem delineated.

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Le Gallienne, Richard

The Magic Seas: A Romance; London, Humphrey Toulmin
(1930) 395p.
(American title: There Was a Ship)

My notes are under the American title.



Le Gallienne, Richard

Painted Shadows; Boston, Little, Brown and Company,
1904, (October, 1904, Publishers) 339p.

This is a volume of short stories and sketches in the typical style of the author. There is nothing of permanent worth in the volume.

As only the first story, The Youth of Lady Constantia, is fantasy, I have not bothered to list the contents, and the book will be filed in my non-fantasy section.

Although well-written, these stories are the artificial product of their day.

Le Gallienne, Richard

The Quest of the Golden Girl: A Romance; London and New York, John Lane: The Bodley Head, 1900; Fourteenth Edition (1924, John Lane); Catalogue 33p. 308p.

This is a light romantic novel, summing up in the tale of one man's search for the ideal girl the various temptations offered by others and by the influence of the sexual instinct. A handsome man with a winning personality has no difficulty in finding companionship, so long as his confidence in his own self is justified.

After many interludes with beautiful women he finds one he had seen only once before has become a prostitute, but he takes her and lives happily with her until she dies bearing him a daughter, who becomes his "golden girl".

Although artificial, this novel is charming.

Le Gallienne, Richard

Pieces of Eight: Being the Authentic Narrative of a Treasure Discovered in the Bahama Islands, in the Year 1903 --Now First Given to the Public; Illustrated by J. Scott Williams; Toronto, The Copp Clark Co., Limited, n.d. 333p.

Allegedly edited by the author, this is the story of a search for the pirate Teach's treasure and another pirate's hoard for which an alleged descendant claims title. The villain is only cursorily characterized as a pock-marked and secretive skulker after the treasure hunters, who finally kidnaps the heroine, treats her as a gentleman should, but is forced to jump overboard to escape captivity.

The author portrays a whimsical English gentleman who has a daughter masquerading as a boy when she gets outside the scope of his protective custody, and with whom the narrator falls in love and marries.

One of the characters is a negro with psychic powers who predicts accurately, so this incident makes the story acceptable as a fantasy. Read in 1986, this is a traditional old-fashioned pirate treasure hunt story, well-written but not important.

Four of Paul's letters are addressed to individuals (Timothy, Titus and Philemon). The epistle to the Hebrews was written especially for Jewish Christians and may have been intended as a circular letter.

The epistles of Paul are not listed chronologically in the New Testament canon. Chart B is an outline of highlights of Paul's life and indicates a probable chronological order of their writing.[†]

OUTLINE OF HIGHLIGHTS OF PAUL'S LIFE

Chart B

Birth of Paul _____	around the time of Christ's birth
Conversion of Paul _____	A.D. 33
First missionary journey _____	47-48
GALATIANS written after first journey [‡] _____	48
Apostolic council at Jerusalem _____	49
Second missionary journey _____	49-52
I and II THESSALONIANS written during second journey _____	52
Third missionary journey _____	52-56
I and II CORINTHIANS written during third journey _____	55
ROMANS written during third journey _____	56
Arrest in Jerusalem _____	56
Journey to Rome _____	60-61
In Rome awaiting trial, under guard _____	61
PHILEMON, COLOSSIANS, EPHESIANS, PHILIPPIANS written from prison _____	61
Paul released, revisits churches, resumes evangelistic ministry _____	62-66
I TIMOTHY, TITUS written _____	62-65
Paul arrested, imprisoned at Rome _____	66-67
II TIMOTHY written from prison _____	67
Paul executed _____	67

The order in which Paul's epistles are listed in the New Testament canon is generally topical, as shown below. Basically there are two main groups: epistles addressed to local churches (Rom. to II Thess.), and epistles addressed to individuals (I Tim. to Philemon). Within each group the epistles are arranged in descending order of length.[§]

[†]Some dates shown can only be approximated.

[‡]Some hold that Galatians was not written until a later date, for example after the third missionary journey, around A.D. 56.

[§]There is one minor exception to this order since Galatians is slightly shorter than Ephesians.

Le Gallienne, Richard

The Religion of a Literary Man (Religio Scriptoris);
London, Elkin Mathews and John Lane; New York, G. P. Putnam's
Sons, 1894 119p.

The author reveals himself as a fatalist, deriding free-will as an illusion, and is otherwise in agreement generally with my philosophy, even to the point of saying that churches should be eliminated so that the truly religious may seek God without being misled.

On only one point do I strongly disagree: in his chapter on the Hereafter, the author (p.48-49) says: "We often hear people say that so precious is personality that the meanest creature living would not, if it could, change places with the highest. All I can say then is--more fool it! Such general statements are mainly fallacies, and, for my part, I can but think that, far from our individualities being so precious to us, many of us--if we were wise--would welcome a general return to the melting-pot in the hope of a better start next time." To me, the survival of personality is paramount, and its expression is the highest value of artistic worth.

Yet I am in agreement with the author in saying that the spiritualistic viewpoint is preferable to the materialistic. There was, for me, a surprising amount of philosophic value in this little book.

Le Gallienne, Richard

Romances of Old France; New York, The Baker & Taylor
Co. (1905) 175p.

Contents

1. King Florus and the Fair Jehane	11
2. Amis and Amile	35
3. The Tale of King Coustans the Emperor	59
4. Blonde of Oxford and Jehan of Dammartin	85
5. Aucassin and Nicolette	119
6. The History of Over Sea	141

These are old legends re-told, and only the second and third have elements of fantasy as such. Le Gallienne has made use of versions by Walter Pater and Andrew Lang to comment on the importance of the legends.

#6 has all the elements used by John Erskine in his short story "Conversion" in "Cinderella's Daughter".



Le Gallienne, Richard

There Was a Ship: A Romance; Frontispiece by Erté;
Toronto, Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Ltd., 1930 (1929, 1930,
Le Gallienne) 328p.
(British Title: The Magic Seas)

Having lost money at gambling, a young Englishman takes to robbing on the highway, relieving a loan shark of a large sum "as a loan". He is loved, without thought of marriage, by a gipsy girl, but meets the daughter of a strict Puritan, a beautiful blonde with whom he falls in love. In London he becomes acquainted with a huge sea captain whose booming laugh is contagious, and goes to sea with him when the King outfits a ship.

The Captain knows of sunken treasure, and finds that the Puritans have beaten him to it, but have not had time to take it. In battle, the Captain wins, and the Puritan is killed; his daughter is taken under protection of the Captain, but Dionysus guards her also, though the gipsy girl has shipped in the guise of a boy and watches jealously.

They cannot escape to England because they are attacked by Algerian pirates in several ships. Surrendering, they go to the half-mad Dey, who falls in love genuinely with the blonde and woos her in gentlemanly fashion. Finding the treasure, the Captain and the blonde escape, Dionysus marries her, the treasure is given the king. The Dey is killed by the gipsy girl, who saves Dionysus from death by the Dey by sacrificing her own life.

The historical period is similar to that of Sabatini's The Sea Hawk, and the situation dealt with is much the same.

Le Gallienne suggests that a man's great love is built upon lesser love experiences and is made greater by these. I am inclined to agree. To suppress love is to inhibit the ability to love; to exercise the feeling is to improve its expression.



Lehmann, Rosamond

The Swan in the Evening: Fragments of an Inner Life;
London, Collins, 1967 156p.

The early-part of this book is devoted to reminiscences of the author's childhood, with incidental mention of her early novels. Her married daughter's death in Jakarta in 1958, presaged by the death of a bird which flew against the window of her home (Rosamond's), affected her deeply and she experienced mystical or psychical phenomena which led her to metaphysical and spiritualistic books and to mediums, Ena Twigg being the only one mentioned by name as having given a message from the beyond.

Her reading included particularly F. W. H. Myers and his messages from beyond through Geraldine Cummins, and C. Rayner Johnson's works, but she learned of the great men who have espoused the spiritualist cause and agrees with them, deploring the failure of the orthodox churches to follow the chain of evidence started in the Bible and promoted by the phenomena studied by the SPR.

Her stand in the matter is similar to that of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, and although she respected the work of the SPR, her belief was based on her personal experiences detailed in this book. Her testimony is of subjective and possibly out-of-the-body experiences, and is given carefully and without a conviction that it would persuade others, but in the hope that it would bring others to accept the truth of immortality.

Very well written, this account is nevertheless subject to the objection that the author was sorely distressed by her daughter's death and might have attached undue significance to anything which might indicate her survival.

It is clear that the author's interest in spiritualism followed from her personal experiences, and was not inspired by mediumistic influences. It is testimony which deserves consideration.

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Leiber, Fritz

Gather, Darkness!; New York, Pellegrini & Cudahy (1950,
Leiber) 240p.
(Astounding Science Fiction, May-July, 1943)

Following the Second Atomic Age the scientists take control of the world, setting up a false religion and creating fake miracles to control the apathetic workers. They are challenged by the Witchcraft, a cult with ~~apparently~~ apparently genuine occult powers including blood-brother and -sister familiars bred to accompany and aid their members.

Goniface, the scientists' dictator, has achieved control by forsaking his family and his roots and overcoming resistance. He identifies his sister as one aiding the satanists, one of whom he forces to change personalities and help him. His sister, however, succeeds in defeating him by helping the satanist regain his normal self.

Although this novel is highly rated, I found it hard to identify with any of the characters or to place belief in either the true or the false phenomena described. Since telepathy is said to have been helped by the blood-brother relationship between the host and the familiar, it is said to be a fact, but uncertain and difficult. Other events are too artificial for acceptance.

After having read Conjure Wife, this is a disappointment.

New York, Ballantine Books (#28073), (First Canadian Ptg,
June, 1975) 216p.

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Leiber, Fritz

The Green Millennium; New York, Abelard Press (1953, 256p.
Leiber)
New York, Lion Books, Inc. (LL7), (October, 1954) 192p.

Satyrs from Vega bring several cats patterned after the Egyptian goddess of love Bast to Earth. The cats are extra-sensory and influence to peace and love all within the scope of their influence.

Phil Gish finds a green-cat in his apartment and is the first to be influenced. So much so, that he loses part of his voyeuristic interest in the girls in apartments across from his, though his interest sharpens when he notices by accident that one of them has hoofs like a satyr; later he learns that the satyrs from Vega change sex-roles.

Assorted characters join Phil in search of the cat after it disappears, and the story revolves around the government, gangsters, wrestlers, psychiatrist and daughter, and other people whose varying interests and conflicts are brought together in the search.

This is light fantasy, and of little importance apart from collectors of Leiber's works. I'm inclined to think that Leiber believes in ESP.

Leiber, Fritz

Two Sought Adventure: Exploits of Fafhrd and the Gray
Mouser; New York, Gnome Press, Inc. (1957) 186p.

Contents

1. Induction	5
2. The Jewels in the Forest	9
3. Thieves' House	49
4. The Bleak Shore	83
5. The Howling Tower	95
6. The Sunken Land	111
7. The Seven Black Priests	131
8. Claws from the Night	159

#2 entitled "Two Sought Adventure": Unknown 8-39

#3 Unknown Worlds 2-43

#4 Unknown 11-40

#5 Unknown 6-41

#6 Unknown Worlds 2-42

#7 Other Worlds 5-53

#8 entitled "Dark Vengeance": Suspense Fall-51

Sold book to Roger Miller 11-9-67 for \$3.00

Leigh, Lorma

The Roadmender Country; with drawings by Duncan Moul;
London, the Homeland Association, Ltd., 1922; Index; 144p.

This is an excellent companion book to the writings of
Michael Fairless, and is probably far rarer.

Leinster, Murray

Space Platform; Chicago, Shasta Publishers (1953, Will F. Jenkins) 223p.

This is a serious, well-researched novel concerning the construction of the first space platform, intended as a base for the exploration of the moon and interplanetary space.

It is produced as Book 1 of a series entitled: To the Stars. It was succeeded by the author's sequel: Space Tug.

The entire action is based on the efforts to prevent the platform from being sabotaged by cliques which did not wish it to succeed. A young engineer is aided by the daughter of a security chief; they are childhood friends beginning to fall in love.

Although above average, this is not a book I wish to re-read.

New York, Belmont Books (#92-625), (April, 1965) 157p.



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Leinster, Murray

The Last Space Ship; New York, Frederick Fell, Inc.,
(November, 1949, Will F. Jenkins) 239p.

1. The Disciplinary Circuit	Winter, 1946	17
2. The Manless Worlds	February, 1947	81
3. The Boomerang Circuit	June, 1947	159

Originally published in Thrilling Wonder Stories on the dates shown above, these three novelettes have been combined for book publication. I have not checked to see whether the texts have been altered.

These are hard science fiction stories, based on the idea of total control of the population by government which uses technology to maintain physical contact with every individual, pretty much along the lines later used by John M. Iggulden in Breakthrough.

Kim Rendall, a rebel against this authority because he has learned that its controllers use their power for personal benefit, escapes by using an obsolete space ship which had been constructed by his ancestor. Space ships have not been used for a long time because of the perfecting of matter-transmission; as a technician of the latter, Rendall is, in the third story, called into consultation when a transmitter malfunctions.

The first story describes Kim's escape with Dona, whom he later marries. The second tells of the killing of all males by the controllers who thus enslave the females of world after world; and the third tells of a planet being occluded from observation for purposes of intimidation of its inhabitants, and Kim's solution of the problem.

Told with great economy, these stories are surprisingly expert for their date of publication; I readily admit that Leinster must have a thorough technical background to have been able to write them. Of their kind they are very good; my own interests are in the psychological sciences, so the book is not of paramount importance to me, but would be of interest to Jason Pascoe, for instance.

Bibliographical note: British paperback edition, London, Kemsley Newspapers Limited (Cherry Tree Book #404), no date, 190p.

Leinster, Murray

Space Tug; Chicago, Shasta Publishers (1953, Will F. Jenkins)
223p.

Book 2 of the "To the Stars" series is a sequel to the author's Space Platform and carries on the adventures of the characters as they defend the Platform against attempts by enemies to explode it.

This sequel is a trifle less technical than the earlier book and is of comparable quality. The ingenuity involved in defending the Platform and in maneuvering in space command attention.

A superior science fiction juvenile.

New York, Belmont Books (#B50-632), (August, 1965) 157p
(B50-846), 2nd ptg., November, 1968) "

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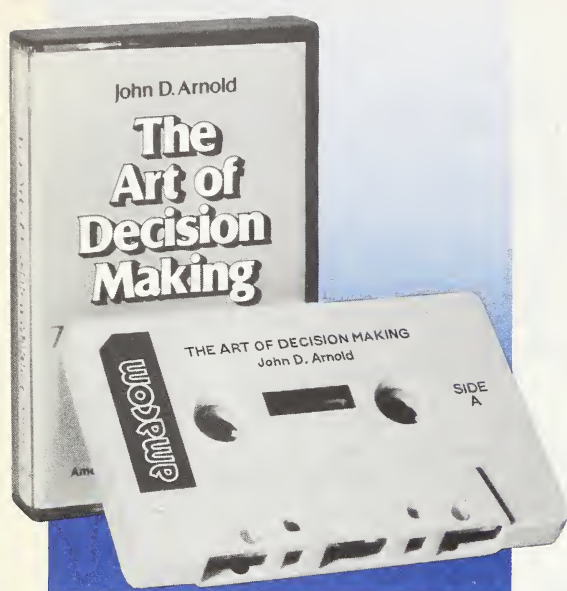
Death of a Pornographer; New York, Lancer Books (#73-627)
New York, 1967, (1965, author) 192p.

An industrialist with a government contract kills a publisher of pornographic books because he insists on circulating these in eastern Europe where it may be discovered by Russians that the industrialist, when a poor beginning writer, had written such a book, which would bring him into disrepute and endanger his relationship with the government and the public, and subject him to blackmail.

A crime writer and part-time assistant to Scotland Yard is asked to investigate, falls in love with the daughter of the industrialist, uncovers the situation, is endangered by the Russians and saved by the daughter, whose father kills the Russian and commits suicide.

This is an average murder mystery, with nothing of permanent value.

Note: Alternate title: The Dark Trade (Doubleday)



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Leland, Charles Godfrey

Have You a Strong Will? or How to Develop and Strengthen Will-power, Memory, or any other Faculty or Attribute of the Mind, by the easy process of Self-Hypnotism; Enlarged Memorial Edition (With additional chapter on Paracelsus), London, Philip Wellby, 1903 300p.

Leland claims that by simple repetition of optimistic and healthful suggestions before sleeping and all through waking hours, health and abilities can be mastered. His text is discursive but cultured; he was evidently well-read.

He was apparently a follower of the Nancy school of suggestion and a precursor of New Thought and the Norman Vincent Peele optimism. Although this is a pleasant book to read, very little of the method is described.

Chester D. Cuthbert
April 14, 2001



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Lelchuk, Alan

American Mischief; New York, Farrar, Straus and Giroux,
(1973) 501p.

This book is a double portrayal of the dilemma faced by academic professors and students in today's world.

Drawing first from a frank account of a literature professor's flight into sexual adventures from his inability to make constructive use of his position as dean and teacher, the narrator, a rebellious student, contrasts the professor's private life with the public image he must present. In the second part of the book he outlines at length a four-hour speech given by the professor to the students when they occupy the art museum and the library of the University as a protest against the values represented by social conditions in the U. S. A., showing the contrast between the professor's proclamations of democracy versus his private actions as the master of a harem.

In the final and longest section of the book, Lenny Pin-cus, the narrator, describes his own life, beginning as the son of a Russian Jew immigrant who is under surveillance by the F.B.I., his friendship with the professor which leads him to the discovery of the professor's private life, his planned rebellion in which he uses a passage from Norman Mailer's writings as his excuse for "killing" Mailer, uses "jail-bait" girls for his sexual protest against the hypocrisy of the "accepted sexual norm or mores", plots the student protest but is overwhelmed when it becomes destructive, though he has to agree that the destruction of the old values is an important factor in making the point of the student protest, kidnaps ten "brains trust" intellectuals and forces them to face the realities implicit in their teachings in order to show them the difference between academic thought and the realities of existence, in the hope that they will help him to think out ways and means of implementing the changes which he and the other students feel must be imposed on society.

Finally captured and facing punishment for his actions, Lenny is still convinced that he has killed Mailer, which leaves the author an "out" if Lenny's actions are viewed as those of a psychopath.

The lives of either of the two principal characters are fraught with problems which I would be totally unable to face; and the probable fact that people do exist and live such lives is enough to reinforce my conviction that my own withdrawal from "life" was the best course for me. I am totally incapable of accepting life on the terms which intelligent people understand, and which drives so many of them to drink, drugs, sex, crime, and forcible rebellion as their frustrations overwhelm them.

The one good effect of reading this bulky book is that I have been helped to understand my own liking for fantasy, and my dislike for the shifts and subterfuges which social life and intimate contact with people and problems necessitate. I have a great admiration for those who can enter into the world and deal with its problems effectively, in fact, I could not exist without such people, but I have chosen my own way to survive.

Lely, Gilbert

The Marquis de Sade: A Biography; Translated by Alec Brown; New York, Grove Press (#B234), (1970); Index; 464p.

For Bibliography, see over.

This detailed and definitive biography was published in two volumes originally, and is somewhat tedious for the general reader, but an excellent reference.

Sade, because of two scandals in his youth, was a problem to his family, whose influence was great enough to have him imprisoned by letter of cachet for the greater part of his life. During imprisonment, he became a writer; most of his writings were never intended for publication; but he was a reader of the best available books, had encyclopedic knowledge of travel and anthropology, philosophy and psychology, and his own experiences enabled him to catalogue a hundred years ahead of Krafft-Ebbing and Ellis, the perversions and pathology of sex.

Strangely, Sade's writings were not pornographic, but scientific. He was a believer in psychic phenomena, but a philosophical materialist, considering that love is fantasy, and that physical sex impulses were natural and real. He wrote at least one utopia, and forecast many scientific developments generations ahead of his time.

I should collect his writings, and study them. Like so many other original thinkers, his life was a strange one.

1. Endore, Guy: Satan's Saint (Novelized biography)
2. de Beauvoir, Simone: The Marquis de Sade
3. Gorer, Geoffrey: The Life and Ideas of the Marquis de Sade

Lennon, John

A Spaniard in the Works; London, Jonathan Cape (1965,
Lennon); Illustrated 93p.

This is a collection of prose, poetry and illustrations by Lennon, couched in occasionally amusing wordplays. Much of it refers to events fairly current at time of publication, and is not relevant permanently.

As an example of far-out expression, this may be worth keeping. The illustrations fail to convey much to me.

Leonard, Gladys Osborne

The Last Crossing; London, Cassell and Company Ltd.(1937)
218p.

Written two years after the death of her husband, this is the most helpful and graphic description of dying and its consequences that I have ever read. Anyone convinced of survival is sure to be comforted by her portrayal of her experiences with her husband after his death.

The practical problems encountered in attending the dying are described and advice is given. Solid food merely clogs the system; water is essential to strengthen the surviving astral or spiritual body as it leaves the outworn physical envelope.

Gladys refers to the Carrington-Muldoon collaboration about astral projection as evidence of the two bodies we possess. I have two of these books, but have not yet read them or several other books I possess on the same subject.

The most impressive thing about Gladys's books, like those of Allen Putnam many generations before, is her acceptance of spiritualism without the slightest attempt to influence others by propaganda or argument. For her, this is reality.

Chester D. Cuthbert
January 20, 1997

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CELEBRATING
THE FIRST QUARTER CENTURY
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Leonard, Gladys Osborne

My Life in Two Worlds; Foreword by Sir Oliver Lodge; London
Cassell & Company Ltd. (1931); Frontispiece photo 300p.

Closely compared with Mrs. Piper as the world's greatest medium, Gladys wrote this autobiography which concentrates on her personal life and almost ignores her public importance. She describes her growth in ability due to her dedication to comfort the people who lost family and friends in the first World War.

Her control Fedra, whose childlike charm lasted fifty years with growing maturity, was alleged to be her ancestor. Gladys was investigated by many members of the SPR and a compilation of the scientific papers devoted to her mediumship was made by Susy Smith who was financed by the Parapsychology Foundation for years, and who also wrote a personal biography of Gladys under the title She Speaks to the Dead.

Her out-of-the-body experiences are vividly narrated and her straightforward style carries conviction of her honesty and unemphasised portrayal of her contacts with spirits of the dead carries conviction much superior to most books devoted to spiritualism.

Gladys assures everyone that contact with the spirit world is not dangerous, but helpful both healthwise and spiritually to all who practise it with high aims.

She explains that the reason relatives and friends of sitters are readily accessible through mediums is because these spirits are guides who maintain helpful contact throughout the lives of the sitters. She also says that the spirits are helped to improve when living people improve themselves.

Instances of precognition are many and wonderful. Starting as a singer, continuing as an actress and finally devoting her life to mediumship, Gladys was able to live also as a housewife and a devoted companion to her husband, eighteen years older.

Publicized mainly as the medium through whom Lodge received messages from his dead son Raymond and the book of that title resulting, Gladys's importance to parapsychology is mainly due to the scientific reports in learned journals.

After reading a book like this, it is difficult to dismiss the possibility of human survival of bodily death.

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Leopold, Richard William

Robert Dale Owen: A Biography; Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1940 (1900, Harvard University; Illustrations, Writings; Bibliography; Index 470p.

Although Owen is largely forgotten now, his wide interests, abilities, and writings made him an important figure in his time. (1801-1877). His socialist father who was also a spiritualist influenced him, but his two large books on spiritualism he felt were the monument to his life.

Those two books, published in 1860 and 1872, detailed his study and investigation of spiritualism. I read this biography carefully, but only two chapters 20 and 23 describe books and their reception by the public. Insanity near the end of his life may have contributed to neglect of his books by the public, but I have read them both. His interest began in 1856 and continued all the rest of his life. The "Katie King affair" which fraud he did not recognise before its exposure may have cast doubt on the value of his researches.

In the volume of its Proceedings for 1899-1900 the SPR published a few cases from his book. Otherwise it seems that his investigations were ignored by the SPR pioneers. However, I think he must be considered the greatest researcher of spiritualistic phenomena prior to the formation of the SPR.

His first book concentrated on accumulating cases; the second on his personal experiences and those of friends and celebrities. Taken together, they explore almost as much as Myers described in Human Personality. The SPR could have learned much from his work which they repeated.

Although Owen has been neglected and was not the scientist like Sir William Crookes whose fame from experiments has endured, his books deserve reprinting; they are very important, the second warning established religion against many of its faults.

Chester D. Cuthbert
July 26, 2003

Lepicier, Rev. Fr. Alexius M. (O.S.M.)

The Unseen World: An Exposition of Catholic Theology in Its Relation to Modern Spiritism; London, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. Ltd., 1906 284p.

This is an authoritative explanation of the Catholic view of spiritism. Quoting Raupert, it confirms that all "communications" from the "spirit" world which are not miracles are from angelic intelligences better denominated as demons. The human spirit does not acquire powers through the death experience which it does not have in life, and is therefore incapable of producing the phenomena; the surrender of free will to the demons causes a psychic invasion and the deterioration mentally and physically of the medium, so the greater the passivity, the more impressive the phenomena exhibited.

Hypnotism for other than healing or good effects is forbidden because it is similar to mediumistic surrender of the will.

Granting the premises of Catholic theology, there is good reason to heed the warnings conveyed.

L'Epine, Ernest (1826-1893)

The Fortress of Fear; Translated from the French by Tom Hood; Illustrated by Gustave Dore; Emmaus, Pennsylvania, Story Classics (1953); (#136 of 3000 copies) 110p.

A section of The Days of Chivalry entitled "The Legend of Croquemitaine", this story is in two parts dealing with Charlemagne's efforts to unmask an inhabitant of The Fortress of Fear who threatened his favorite godchild Mitaine and was therefore named by her Croquemitaine (devourer of Mitaine).

Four knights are commissioned to challenge the enemy, but they put up at an inn where they find comfort and means to satisfy their respective passions. Neglecting their duty, they pay the innkeeper to supply them with heads which they hope to use to convince Charlemagne that they have carried out his instructions. The innkeeper cuts off the heads of two, giving them to the other two, and they do not realize the trick until they show the heads to Charlemagne, who sentences them to a like fate.

In the second part of the story, Mitaine herself sets out as a page to battle the monster; and discovers that fear has power only when she hesitates to face it, and is harmless when faced. This second part is allegorical, and could in contrast with the first part be considered as fantasy because of the descriptions of the monsters encountered and the allegory.

Very well translated, this book probably deserves its appellation "classic", and is interesting.

The Chameleon; London, Hodder and Stoughton (1927) 7th Edition, 1936; 312p.

Sibell Dare inherits £20,000 a year on condition that she live in her ancestral home, which has been unoccupied for 30 years. She is in love with a young, impecunious doctor, Brinsley Otway, but her aunt, a marriage broker Lady Etta Wyndcliffe, wishes to obtain a large fee by arranging that she marry Augustus Gretton, a wealthy man-about-town whose reputation with women is not the best. The house is reputed to be haunted; a woman ancestor died under mysterious circumstances there; a green light is seen by a police constable.

Etta is associated with her butler, having deserted a former lover who has served a prison term, and both dread this man Rupert Kimball. Rupert comes to England, and Etta tries to throw herself on his mercy, even showing him around the haunted mansion, and when she is at sea with him six days later, he dies. Otway is taken seriously ill after visiting the house, and recuperates in Switzerland on holiday with Etta and Sibell. He is warned that Sibell is unfaithful; and spying on her in London later, sees her in a compromising situation with Gretton. Although she is foolish but innocent, he severs his relationship with her.

Sibell has nothing to live for, but determines that she will solve the mystery of the mansion, where several people have died. An unknown uncle of hers, known to the Paris police as "The Chameleon", has knowledge of secret poisons, and feeling that his brother has unjustly deprived him of the inheritance, determines to kill any occupants of the house and thus retain possession of it for himself, he having invaded it by means of the wine-cellar.

As usual, the author is guilty of mystification rather than presenting a genuine mystery story, and as this "haunted house" is rationalized, it is dubiously fantasy, but perhaps because of the mysterious poison, it could be considered in that field.

This book was published in America by the Macaulay Company under the title "Poison Shadows".

Le Queux, William

The Crystal Claw: A Mystery; London, Hodder and Stoughton Limited 312p.

New York, The Macaulay Company (1924); Frontispiece by George W. Gage 310p.

This is a mystification rather than a mystery story. A young English solicitor on vacation in Switzerland is attracted to a newly married couple, and falls in love with the wife. Her husband is summoned to London, and leaves his wife under the protection of the lawyer Yelverton. When he fails to return, Yelverton determines to track him down, though he has reason to suppose that the bride Thelma knows his whereabouts.

A valuable pendant in the form of a crystal claw arrives as a gift from China for Thelma; this creates consternation in an elderly wealthy man Hartley Humphreys, though Dr. Yeng, a friend of Yelverton, assures him that it is a beneficial gift, marking some service rendered by Thelma's deceased father. Gradually, Thelma falls in love with Yelverton, but loyal to her husband, whom she barely knows, does not yield until after his death in a fire from which he and Dr. Yeng save Yelverton and Thelma from Humphreys, who commits suicide when exposed as the leader of a gang of counterfeiters into whose power Thelma Audley's husband had fallen.

Complications are unnecessarily built into the plot, and Yelverton's bungling investigations do not assist him to be effective in any way. Confusions of identity, the hiding of information among friends, and impossible complications are used to heighten the mystery, but this is a contrived and artificial story, of no value.

Le Queux, William

The Golden Face: A Great "Crook" Romance; New York, The Macaulay Company, (1922); Frontispiece 245p.

The title is also the nickname of a master criminal, who hires as his chauffeur and secretary George Hargreave, an officer out-of-work after the war. Rudolph Rayne has a daughter Lola with whom George falls in love; this determines him to rescue her from any association with her father's activities, but at the same time ties him to Rayne.

The novel is episodic, each dealing with a different criminal enterprise, only one of these showing Rayne in any altruistic light. The author suggests, rather than portrays, the activities of a master criminal; very few of the incidents being unusual to such activity.

Although reasonably interesting, this novel can be said to be of little importance.

Le Queux, William

The Great God Gold; Boston, Richard G. Badger, 1910;
(1909, author), (1910, Publisher) 301p.

This is an old-fashioned melodramatic mystery novel based on a secret Biblical code revealing the whereabouts of the Ark of the Covenant and its accompanying treasures which are believed to have survived the depredations of centuries.

A Hebrew professor and his daughter are involved with a group of crooks also seeking the answer to the riddle of the code. The daughter is lured to a compromising situation and cannot reveal what she knows to her father and his friends until befriended by a shady character who turns against his crooked cohorts.

Repetitiously written, and with melodrama emphasized, this novel is tedious to read, but may have real interest to code experts and Biblical scholars.

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Le Queux, William

The Great White Queen: A Tale of Treasure and Treason
Illustrated by A. Pearse; London, F. V. White & Co., 1896
312p.

Richard Scarsmere becomes the closest friend of an African prince of Mo, Omar Sanom, who had been sent to England to be educated. A slave bears a message from Omar's mother, the Great White Queen, recalling him, and he invites "Scars" to go with him.

Waylaid on the journey, they discover that the messenger seeks to obtain from Omar the secret of the whereabouts of the royal treasure, known only to the Queen and the Prince. Failing even by torture to extract the information, Omar and Scars are sold into slavery to an Arab chieftain, from whom they escape. With 200 natives Omar returns home, through the quicksand of 1000 steps, down the mountain of 1000 steps, then up by wire-lined rope ladders to the plateau to Mo. The Great White Queen has become an insane, cruel ruler, who had plotted the death of her son and has reverted to human sacrifice to the crocodile god.

Scars is made Keeper of the Treasure and is shown the secret of draining the lake under which it is hidden. The treasure is missing, but Scars later recovers it from the Arab chieftain, together with a councillor's daughter who is to become the new Queen when she marries Omar.

The scenes of battle, torture, and sacrifice are well described, but the characters are puppets with whom the reader cannot identify. Well written and interesting as an adventure story, this is a good early lost race novel; it is deserving of a place in a fantasy library, but is of no great importance.

Le Queux, William

The Mystery of the Green Ray; London/New York/Toronto,
Hodder and Stoughton, 1915 244p.

This is a mystery novel, with science fiction elements, and involving an attempted German invasion of Britain through a loch.

Told in the first person by Ronald, it commences with a meeting of four friends who are preparing to enlist, one of whom has a heart condition which makes him unfit. During a train journey, they meet a man named Wilderman, an American who has a place near the home of Ron's fiancée. Wilderman is an active observer rather than the retired businessman he apparently is, and the feelings of all concerned regarding him are ambivalent.

While observing the scenery near her home, Ron's fiancée is blinded by a green ray, and two days later, her dog is also blinded. An expert oculist declares her case hopeless, and Ron engages a second, a younger man who has detective ability, and who visits Myra at her home, where Ron is staying to guard the girl and see to the restoration of her eyesight.

Myra's father has had an apparently hallucinatory experience which took place near where Myra was blinded. Ron himself is nearly suffocated. The mysterious phenomena are found to be the result of a new form of light, produced through tourmaline and quartz (this is probably a pseudo-scientific explanation).

An old-fashioned light mystery novel, it still qualifies as science fiction.

Le Queux, William

Poison Shadows; New York, The Macaulay Company (1927) 307p

This is a re-titling of "The Chameleon".

Le Queux, William

The Power of the Borgias: The Story of the Great Film;
London, Odhams Press Limited; no date 186p.
Illustrated with plates from the film.

This is a semi-historical novel based on the Borgia family, which makes Caesar the arch-villain and whitewashes Lucrezia. The author states that he had access to documents on the basis of which he has made statements in the book, and affirms his faith in the good of the Catholic Church as the modern world sees it, and is merely portraying the conditions which existed during the regime of the Borgias.

The author makes it clear that Rodrigo Borgia, Pope Alexander VI, bribed the cardinals to vote him into office, and following his election did his utmost to destroy the power of those who had helped him. In fact, immediately after becoming Pope he issued instructions against the very type of bribery he had used to gain office. He was said to have at least ten illegitimate children, but was an able administrator, courteous and affable in demeanor, and gave Caesar a free hand because he needed the assistance which Caesar's power provided.

Caesar is said to have murdered his brother the Duke of Gandia, and some of the principal scenes in this book portray his killing of another brother, Don Giovanni; his blinding by hot iron of a girl who favored this brother and rejected him; and his arranging the murder of Lucrezia's husband Alfonso.

The use of poison, intrigue, and crime to achieve any gain for the Borgia family was justified in the belief of Caesar and Rodrigo.

There is no element of fantasy in the book.

Lerner, Abba P.

Flation: not INflation of prices; not DEflation of jobs; What You Always Wanted to Know about Inflation, Depression, and the Dollar; Baltimore, Maryland, Penguin Books Inc (Pelican #A1758) 184p.

Lerner is an academic economist and this book is simply a philosophical summary of three types of inflation which the author believes can be controlled by Government intervention and the money supply. Lerner doesn't seem to be in touch with the economy of abundance, or with the real world which Theobald outlines; but the best part of his book is in the later pages when he describes the dollar in international monetary markets.

For economic theory, this book may be useful regarding conditions before abundance was possible; it is useless in enabling one to understand the necessary changes brought on by abundance.

LeRossignol, J. E.

The Beauport Road (Tales of Old Quebec); Decorations by
Franz Johnston; Toronto, McClelland and Stewart Limited
(1928) 291p.

Contents

1. The Beauport Road	9
2. Pax Vobiscum	51
3. Abbe Grandmaison	117
4. The Debt	135
5. L'Ange Gardien	147
6. The Exile	181
7. The Loup-Garou	225*
8. Cousin Lothar	243
9. Petite Riviere	269

These are short stories of rural Quebec, illustrating the character and the life of the people.

The Only fantasy is #7 which is rationalized by having its original narrator willing to repeat the story if the listener will visit him in a sanitarium. It is not a high-ranking weird tale in any event.

Le Rossignol, James Edward

Little Stories of Quebec; Decorations and Illustrations
by Laura Miller; Toronto, William Briggs (1908 Jennings &
Graham) no pagination

Contents

1. The Poor of this world	13
2. Father Grandmaison	27
3. The Peacemaker	51
4. Theophile	71
5. The Exile	115
6. The Miser	143

I am pretty sure that all of these stories are reprinted
in "The Beauport Road".

#1 is "The Debt".

#2 is "Abbe Grandmaison".

#3 may be "Pax Vobiscum".

#4 is "L'Ange Gardien".

#5 is #6 of the reprint volume, under the same title.

#6 is either the first or the last story in the reprint
volume. I do not have a copy of the other book, having sold
it after I read it.

oux, Gaston

"The Bride of the Sun"; New York, McBride, Nast + Company, 1915, 1-303pp

This is a story laid in modern Peru which details the adventures of a modern Spanish girl who is chosen by the Incas to be the new decennial "Bride of the Sun". The practice is to wall up a living virgin in a seated position, and as of the current immolation, 1000 brides have been taken.

The story is unimportant, merely the thread on which the survey of modern sacrificial practices surviving among the Incas is told, and a summary of the history back as far as the Pizarro conquest. The details of the history and ceremony are of more interest than the story.



Leroux, Gaston

The Kiss That Killed; New York, The Macaulay Company,
(1934) 264p.

The early part of this vampire novel is the story of an ugly man who has fallen in love with a beautiful girl whose room he can see through the skylight of his home above his book-binding shop. This man, Benedict Masson, has taken to his country place six girls who disappeared mysteriously.

Recognizing Masson as a poet, Christine praises him, and although he warns her against visiting the neighborhood of his country place, ultimately she goes there, only to see him disposing of the body of a young girl by burning it in his stove. He denies having killed the girl, but the mob, which he infuriates by saying they will execute him, does so.

Christine appears to have a lover secreted in a wardrobe in her room, and Masson sees this handsome man beaten by her father. Christine is engaged to a doctor who is a scientist, and brilliant, but is passionless toward him and apparently absorbed in her handsome lover.

Becoming acquainted with a nobleman who is regarded as a vampire, Christine is engaged to work in his library, but as a precaution against his advances, insists that Masson also be hired to accompany and work with her. The nobleman's wife is a student of occultism, but cannot persuade anyone to believe her when she accuses her husband of draining her blood, even though her anemic debility is apparent to all. Despairing at last, she arranges with the caretaker of a cemetery to behead her when she dies, leaving jewels and other valuables to him in payment.

Christine, who has been appealed to in vain, goes to the tomb to verify her suspicions of the truth of the nobleman's wife's fears, but bribes the caretaker to ignore desecrating the body. Both are frightened to see the vampire woman leave the tomb, wailing that her wishes have been ignored and that she is now doomed to be one of the living dead.

Christine's fiance as a scientist fails to see anything supernatural and insists that the tomb has not been emptied, even though the nobleman has all the characteristics of many of his ancestors, whose births and deaths records are vague and suggest that he may be identical to them and have lived for hundreds of years.

None of the threads of this story are conclusively dealt with, and the author may have planned a sequel. The vampire uses scientific methods of "biting" his victims from a distance; and to that extent the legend is modernized.

Leroux, Gaston

Lady Helena or The Mysterious Lady; New York, E. P.
Dutton & Co. Inc. (1931) 286p.

An unsuccessful young lawyer, Antonin Rose, has been given a kit of burglar's tools by Lady Helena Sherfield, who has married Sir Douglas (formerly Durin and Mr. Flow a master burglar). Rose had masqueraded as Mr. Flow and another character, was enamored of Lady Helena, and the gift makes him wonder if she loves him.

Another lawyer, rich and successful, excites Rose's envy and Rose determines to rob him. As Mr. Flow, he does so, but returns his loot excepting 25000 francs which is granted him as a reward. Excited, and considering it as sport, Rose engages in more robberies, makes love to one of his victims, baits the chief detective on his trail and steals his stamp collection, then returns it. He becomes the most sensational news of Paris as Mr. Flow, ultimately attracting the Sherfields to Paris. Helena avows her love for Rose, gives him a pearl necklace which she has stolen from her husband, and asks Rose to flee with her.

Rose disbelieves her story, assumes that the necklace is a cheap copy, steals the other from Sherfield in exchange for it, hides it in the room of two girls in his rooming house, for one of whom he has a romantic interest, and the rest of the story is devoted to unravelling the confusion between the two Mr. Flows, the necklaces, and the mystery of Helena's real love and motives. Ultimately, Sherfield is convicted of the murder of a nobleman's brother, and Rose has Helena; but the author's last few words pose the question of whether Rose is happy with the outcome.

This is a clever, sensational, improbable, and cynical crime story, with a fake ghost, but is not a fantasy.

Leroux, Gaston

The Machine to Kill; New York, The Macaulay Company,
1935 254p.

Jacques Cotentin, a brilliant, imaginative young surgeon, and his fiancée Christine manufacture a living automaton in the form of a handsome man named Gabriel. Lacking only a brain to co-ordinate its chemical processes, they endow it with that of Benedict Masson, "the Bluebeard of Corbillieres" who has been executed for the murder of several women.

Gabriel so enthralls Christine that she believes Masson innocent, and accompanies him. A dwarf pricks people, and the "Gory Puppet" is blamed; Christine protects him, but gives Jacques clues to their whereabouts so that ultimately Cotentin finds them. Gabriel destroys himself when the police and the mob hound him down; Cotentin marries Christine, but takes care that Masson's brain will never be available to re-animate Gabriel when Christine may fancy his attentions again.

This is a sensational science fiction novel, told tongue-in-cheek style and pretty hap-hazardly. Chapter XXIII gives some historical information with reference to automata; and Chapter XXXIV gives historical information concerning the Assassins or Thugs of India, whose cult is dragged in for effect in connection with an unnecessary complication of the plot. Aside from these chapters, this is a poor novel, with no permanent worth.

The Man with the Black Feather; translated by Edgar Jepson; Illustrated by Charles M. Relyea; Toronto, McLeod & Allen (Small, Maynard, 1912) 314p.

Theophrastus Longuet, a retired rubber stamp manufacturer, while visiting the Conciergerie, is possessed by his earlier incarnation Cartouche, king of Paris thieves circa 1721, and finds a piece of paper on which he had noted the location of his hidden treasure. A handwriting expert verifies that the paper is in his own handwriting.

The handwriting expert and his wife find the treasure, Cartouche cuts off his ears and chases him aboard a train which disappears.

Longuet's wife and his occultist friend Adolphe Lecamus consult a mage, Eliphas de la Nox, who, by psychic surgery, tries to exorcise Cartouche. This fails and during hours of night Cartouche repeats in modern Paris the circumstances of crimes he had previously committed and which may have numbered 150 murders. Horrified, Marceline and Adolphe call in Mifroid, Commissary of Police, who chases Theophrastus into the Catacombs under Paris. There, Longuet tells the mystery of the train's disappearance and Mifroid elucidates the problem.

This novel was obviously intended as a spoof on the idea of reincarnation, and was lengthened by the introduction of the mystery of the disappearing train. Although it is quite humorous and entertaining, it is carelessly constructed and padded; occult theories are contemptuously treated, but with details which indicate that Leroux read some of the standard texts; and while this is correctly classified as a fantasy novel it is of little importance.

"THE NEW TERROR" by Gaston Leroux; (English title "The Burgled Heart") The Macaulay Company, New York, 1926.

Externalization of sensibility: de Rochas has demonstrated that one can take a person's sensibility from him and transport it to a glass of water and make that person suffer by plunging a pin into the glass of water. The story uses the idea of transferal of sensibility to a portrait.

The casting of spells is bound up with the history of France. To cast a spell, make a small wax image of the victim. Many mysterious deaths in the middle ages can be accounted for only on this assumption.

The aura is a cloud of light which emanates from each individual and is discernible by sensitives or by special photographic apparatus. It represents our perceptions and intellectual life which emanate from us and precede us and are conscious of things long before the body is. It is the force which causes one to think of a person whom he meets some minutes later. It is a force which can operate from a distance; its aspect thus is called suggestion. By means of suggestion, auras have been seen at an incredible distance from the body, though complete separation from it would mean death.

Catalepsy differs from a state called hypnotic sleep with muscular rigidity.

The body may be in one place; its sensibility in another. A clairvoyant's body does not move, but his individual vision is at the spot which he is describing. Charcot applied a sheet of paper to the epidermis of a patient whom he had hypnotized, and indicated by suggestion that he had employed a blistering plaster. At once the effects of a plaster were apparent, the swelling of the skin and so forth.

The externalization of motive power, meaning that activée individuality, vital force, aura, may leave the body and walk about elsewhere as a wraith. An ignorant person in a state of somnambulism can spend his nights furnishing his polygon with multifarious learning and even acquire foreign languages.

The hero perceives the aura of his love beside the reflection of the body of his rival in water, but cannot see the aura when gazing at it through the atmosphere.

Dr. Grasset in "Spiritualism in Relation to Science" says that there is a superior psychicism, i.e., there are psychic acts which are deliberate and carried out by the free will of a person, and preceded by thought which Dr. Grasset symbolizes by the letter O, and an inferior psychicism which is ~~semi~~ quasi-automatic and symbolized by the nervous centres which are connected together in the shape of a polygon. This polygon must be regarded either in its physiological condition--absent-mindedness, sleep, dreams--or its extra-physical condition--artificially induced hypnotism--or its pathological condition--somnambulism, ambulatory automatism, etc. When the O is no longer concerned with the polygon, the latter does more or less what it pleases, and thus one can do with it almost what one wills. For this reason, it suffices for the O to be absent-minded--for instance I am thinking of one thing while I

continue to pour from a jug into a glass which is already full, with my polygon, and it suffices also for the mind of another to take possession of the O temporarily. In that case the polygon can be transmitted to a remote distance.

"Just as cases are quoted in which the subject discovers in a dream, memories placed therein without his cognizance by his polygon while awake--the O being then in a state of abstraction--so there are numerous instances in which the subject while awake discovers memories placed therein, without his cognizance, by the polygon which has been at work while he was asleep--the O being lulled to sleep or under the influence of suggestion.

Re de Rochas (glass of water) Dr. Chazalin in his work on "Materializations" mentions cases where violent blows have been transmitted from a distance to subjects in profound trance, in plain daylight, with the result that these subjects have borne marks of the hand a scratches and bruises on the face. (Astral traumatism)

LeShan, Lawrence

The Medium, the Mystic, and the Physicist; New York, Ballentine Books (#24408), March, 1975; (1966, 1973, 1974, author)
Notes; Appendices 284p.

This writer is an original thinker who had the advantage of hundreds of hours of discussions with Eileen Garrett in finding a basis for believing in two views of the universe; one, the time sense of waking consciousness, the other of the static universe of mystics where everything is a whole, existing simultaneously. Still not completely satisfied, he outlined a third view which he believed possible.

On the front cover of the book it says: "Toward a General Theory of the Paranormal." This is an important book which gives opinions on Uvuni the Garrett control and other psychic phenomena on the basis that so many cases have been discovered that full acceptance of the facts must now be accepted.

I agree that so many instances of prediction are on record that the future must in some way already exist and is accessible to psychics.

This is the most detailed explanation of my fatalistic philosophy and my living use of the normal freewill which is dictated by our limited faculties that I have encountered. Fictional descriptions are fairly numerous.

There is still so much unexplained that any attempt like this to visualise possibilities is usefu.

This book is an essential reference.

Chester D. Cuthbert
June 23, 2000



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Leslie, Desmond

The Amazing Mr. Lutterworth; London, Allan Wingate,
(1958) 215p.

An Englishman on board ship to New York is the accidental victim of amnesia. In his efforts to learn his identity he discovers that he is probably an engineer, and he has in his possession 78 crystals which are guessed to be transistors. A beautiful girl is attracted to him, and she steals one of the crystals as a memento of their meeting.

On arrival in New York, he is captured by agents of a Global Oil company, who believe that the crystals are part of a device which will enable internal combustion engines to operate on a fraction of the oil they regularly use. Other and more sinister pursuers seek to thwart his accomplishing the goal which motivates him, but which he cannot remember.

He learns of a clairvoyant who operates a temple in California, and of an old man who claims to have seen a flying saucer and spoken to its occupants. Making friends of some young people, he stays with them and is helped to the temple by the brother of the wife of an Air Force scientist. He senses danger to his friends, but the racing car driver (the wife's brother) is killed by mistake for him and some obsolete equipment is stolen in the belief that it is the apparatus important to Lutterworth.

The mother of the dead man recognizes Lutterworth as an "old soul" whom she has seen for many years in dreams and visions; she influences her son-in-law to allow Lutterworth to escape from the police; he seeks safety with the girl of the boat, copulates with her, then discovers that his own brother and his wife know of this and condone it because the girl surrenders the remaining crystal, whose possession by Lutterworth is necessary so that he will have one for each United Nations delegate.

He addresses the delegates by telepathy, and explains that the crystals are the key to controlling the use of the earth's magnetic forces, providing unlimited power so that all material needs can be satisfied and there is no longer any reason for conflict.

Lutterworth and his wife and brother then leave earth, the ending suggesting that they have come in a flying saucer to show earth's people the way to peace and security, and must now leave earth to evolve for a thousand years without external help.

Parts of this novel have a nightmare quality; it is well-written, but fizzles out. Its elements are curiously similar to many in "Angels Weep", particularly the helpless struggle with environment, and the relationship between the protagonist, his wife and his mistress.

Leslie, Desmond

Angels Weep; London, T. Werner Laurie Ltd., (1948) 269p.

John Brown, a British civil servant is secretary to the daughter of the Minister of Timber Control, whom he admires for her efficiency. Escorting her to inspect a model housing site, he makes love to her; and when she discovers herself pregnant, marries her. They have a son.

Brown meets a teacher of music and singing Mark Steinmer who encourages him to compose a symphony. He accepts a job which entails his reporting to work daily, but doing nothing, and enables him to write his symphony. He falls in love with a singer, Mark's niece, Anna Smith; but Paul Snigweed, who had discovered Brown's love affair with his boss and had by intrigue advanced himself to a position of power, frustrates Anna's desire to sing; and in a final struggle, is killed accidentally by Brown. Brown and Mark meet in prison and act out the performance of the symphony to the spirit of Anna who sickened and died under the persecution of the red tape of bureaucracy; and Brown is finally led to execution.

The point of this satire is to warn against the stifling of the human spirit which is the ultimate end of socialism and bureaucracy. There is considerable humor in the events dictated by the filling out of forms, permits, and the dodging of responsibility by officials; the useless waste of time, and the ultimate discovery that there are more officials than working producers.

Lester, Colin

The International Science Fiction Yearbook: 1979; New York, Quick Fox (1978, Pierrot Publishing Limited); Illustrated 394p.

This is an important reference handbook covering the sf field as of date of publication. Of practical aspects, its coverage of addresses is ample to provide a mailing list for intensive activity in any phase, and while as out-of-date as any publication of its kind before it reaches print, is a careful and useful compilation of information.

Of immediate interest are the following items:

P. 11: Benestell; P. 58: Greenwood Press, Wonder Stories on microfilm; P. 79: Keith Justice; P. 212: Cameron; P. 228: Cuthbert; P. 239: Blue Star, Bates.

My guess is that Randy Reichardt provided the information on Winnipeg fans and fanzines; he is mentioned in the acknowledgements.

Although it is stated that updating will be done for subsequent editions of the Yearbook, the ephemeral nature of so much material makes it probable that much information in this volume will not be conveyed in future issues. Consequently, all editions are likely to become sought-after references in future. I suspect that a very large edition was printed, but if expansion of the field continues, this will become rare.

A tremendous amount of work went into this compilation, and the text is informative and well-organized.

Lester, Reginald M.

In Search of the Hereafter: A Personal Investigation into Life after Death; London/Toronto/Wellington/Sydney, George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd.; (1952) 224p.

A foreword by Dr. Ivo Geikie-Cobb recommends this book for consideration by open minded people. The author chose a publisher independent of the usual spiritualistic channels as he did not wish to appeal to those already converted and hoped for a wider audience.

His wife dying after a marriage of many closely loving years Lester contemplated suicide. Although a sceptic, he determined to investigate the possibility of communication with her through mediums; and early in the course of these was urged to develop and practise his own healing powers, which he did successfully.

He mentions Air Chief Marshal Lord Dowding encouraging his early investigations; Nan Mackenzie, Estelle Roberts, Ena Twigg, Helen Standing and other well-known mediums as aiding his search; and on pages 116-117 describes the experiences of Mrs. Phyllis Cradock whose three novels about Atlantis were communicated supernaturally.

Besides his wife, Lord Northcliffe, one of the 12 disciples, and several well-known personalities are alleged to have given messages; cross correspondences were experienced, the direct voice, automatic writing, and many other phenomena confirmed the author's belief.

Although Lester repeatedly emphasises how cautiously his investigations were conducted, his book does not exhibit scientific presentation of his experiences. The reader is left uncertain of the proofs of phenomena which satisfied his personal criteria.

Thirty months were spent investigating before this book was published, and the narrative confirms so many others that it is difficult to dismiss it as untrustworthy. As testimony supporting survival, it should be given critical consideration.

Levesque, G. Victor

Miracle Cures for the Millions; New York, Bell Publishing
Company (1967?; 1967, Sherbourne Press, Inc. 154p.
Dell Publishing Co., Inc. #5653, December, 1969 158p.

This is a short popular survey of the subject without full
bibliographic references, but containing a few facts new to me.
As an introduction it is probably sufficient to induce students to
do further research.

Chester D. Cuthbert
June 14, 2000



CUSTOMER CENTRE

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Levett, Arthur

A Martian Examines Christianity; London, Watts & Co.
(1934) 118p.

For "Martian" one simply substitutes the word "rationalist" to obtain the point of view of the inquirer.

By means of gravity control, a young Martian inventor reaches earth in a spaceship. He tells a Modernist, a Roman Catholic Priest and a Rabbi, and a Fundamentalist, that on Mars there is no religion; and as radio and television have informed the Martians that Christianity is the leading one on Earth, he would like their explanation of the phenomenon.

This book is consequently merely a series of discussions of the subject by the Martian and the committee. The author is well-informed, and it is not difficult for him to show the weaknesses inherent in any system of religious faith. Much interesting information is presented, and the author is very good in demonstrating how adherence to faith overthrows reason. He is also sensible in limiting his characters to a direct discussion of the main tenets of their faiths, and avoiding the confusion which might have been entailed if they had been permitted to interpret their beliefs by theological sophistry.

I appraise this as an excellent handbook for anyone who is open-minded enough to try and understand the Christian religion as it appears to a reasonable intelligence.

Eliphas Levi (Alphonse Louis Constant)

The History of Magic Including a clear and precise exposition of its procedure, its rites and its mysteries; Translated, with a Preface and Notes, by Arthur Edward Waite; The Original illustrations are included and portraits of the author Third Edition; London, Rider & Co., no date; Index 536p.

The second book of a trilogy purporting to elucidate all essential phases of magical science, this is more interesting than the first volume on Transcendental Magic. Although it is in many ways obscure, it incorporates independently of its main thesis anecdotes of practitioners, or of psychic phenomena which are worth having for reference.

Page 373: Superstitious people till then had explained extraordinary phenomena by the intervention of the devil and of spirits; equally absurd on its own part, the school of Voltaire, in the face of all evidence, denied the phenomena themselves. It was said by the one side that whatsoever we cannot explain comes from the devil; the answer on the other side was, that the things which we cannot explain do not exist. By reproducing under analogous circumstances the same series of eccentric and wonderful facts, Nature protested in the one case against presumptuous ignorance and in the other against deficient science.

Physical disturbances have, in all times, accompanied certain nervous maladies; fools, epileptics, cataleptics, victims of hysteria have exceptional faculties, are subject to infectious hallucinations and produce occasionally, in the atmosphere or in surrounding objects, certain commotions and derangements. He who is hallucinated exteriorizes his dreams and is tormented by his own shadow; the body is surrounded with its own reflections, distorted by the sufferings of the brain; the subject beholds his own image in the Astral Light; the powerful currents of that light, acting like a magnet, displace and overturn furniture; noises are then heard and voices sound as in dreams. These phenomena, so often repeated at this day that they have become vulgar, were attributed by our fathers to phantoms and demons. Voltairian philosophy found it more easy to deny them, treating the ocular witnesses of the most incontestable facts as so many imbeciles.

P.433: Paracelsus states that if, by an extraordinary effort of will, one can picture oneself as another person, one would know thereby and forthwith the inmost thoughts of that person, and would attract his most secret memories. (Note: How does this relate to mimicry? I have a note elsewhere concerning this.CDC)

As a whole, this work is not of sufficient interest to me to warrant re-reading, but it is a reference which should be retained.

Levin, Ira

The Boys from Brazil: A Novel; New York, Random House
(1976, author) 280p.

Like all Levin's books I have read, this is well-plotted and suspensefully written, and I enjoyed it.

A Jewish war-criminal hunter discovers that Nazi-lovers in South America are active in a plot to kill nearly a hundred men aged 64-66 over a period of over two years, and suspects a Nazi doctor of being the ringleader. The story develops the investigation in several countries and is written as an international intrigue story, but the plot hinges on clones of Hitler being developed by adoptions worldwide, and the adoptive fathers being killed because Hitler's father died at a certain age and the boys are to experience practically the same kind of environment he did in order to produce Aryan leaders and repeat Hitler's attempt at world conquest.

There are some excellent scenes in the book and the slow revelation of the mystery is well done.

The book is classifiable as science fiction on the basis of the biological background to cloning.

New York, Dell Publishing Co., Inc. (#10760), (March, 1977), (1976, author) 268p.

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Levin, Ira

A Kiss Before Dying; New York, Simon and Schuster (1953
Levin) Book Club edition 221p.

A superior murder mystery novel, extremely well-plotted and with the characterizations only minimally twisted to fit its design.

Bud is a handsome Korean war veteran who killed a Jap after rendering him helpless, and felt no remorse. At the University he met a beautiful blonde, daughter of a copper magnate, who appeared the ideal replacement for another heirless whom he had failed to land; but after she became pregnant he feared her father would cut her off from his fortune, so he tricked her into believing he would marry her, into writing a suicide note, then killed her.

Transferring to another college, he pursued her older sister. The sister started to investigate her younger sister's death, and he was forced to kill her and a rejected suitor of the first girl.

A classmate of the first girl met the second sister and sensed her danger, started investigating, and learned that Bud was pursuing their elder sister, still determined to get the copper fortune. He and their father trap him on the catwalk above the smelter, and his fear drives him to attempt an escape from them which terminates in his death.

This novel is cleverly written. The point of view has to shift from one character to another, but the scenes are developed well. Bud is never mentioned by name in the first part of the novel, and in the early scenes leading to the second murder, the reader is left wondering about the identity of the murderer, which heightens the suspense, as three of the characters answer his general description.

For a first novel, written before his 23rd birthday, this was an adequate promise of the success which attended the author's later novels.

Also published in England (London, The Thriller Book Club, no date 239p.
also by Michael Joseph

Levin, Ira

Rosemary's Baby; New York, Random House (1967, Levin)
245p.

Rosemary and Guy Woodhouse move from one room into a 4-room apartment in an old block, the Branford. It is said to have had more than its share of suicides, cannibalistic sisters had lived there, and a magician who was reputed to have been attacked for his excesses.

Rosemary and Guy intend to have a family of three children, but Guy wishes to become established as an actor, and when they become friendly with an elderly couple in the block, things begin to break for him. He replaces an actor who has suddenly become blind; Rosemary has a vision of a witches' coven meeting in the old couple's apartment, is aware of a particularly rough and unpleasant lovemaking by her husband who acts possessed, and when she becomes pregnant is influenced away from her doctor and into the hands of a doctor friendly to Minnie and Roman, the old couple.

From ordinary happenings, the story gradually plants the odd occurrences which lead Rosemary to believe that she has been bewitched for the sake of her baby. Her efforts to break away from the power of the coven are abortive, and when she finally faces them to regain possession of the boy baby she has been told is dead, she comes under his malign influence and accepts the conditions of the coven.

This book is a modern presentation of the story told by Blackwood in Julius LeVallon and Crowley in Moonchild: the arranged pregnancy under occult influences to produce a new leader. It is a very interesting story, well told.

Levin, Ira

This Perfect Day; New York, Random House (1970, Levin)
317p.

150 years from now, the world is unified and operated by a computer. Each individual must keep in touch with it through scanners; must submit to a teacher and testify against anyone who appears "sick" or deviating from obedient conduct; and must live under direction.

Although a perfect world, its inhabitants are zombies who are programmed from birth to death.

Chip's grandfather rebelled against this regimentation, and tried to make Chip understand its being a crime against humanity. Despite lapses caused by his upbringing, Chip tried constantly to achieve the ideal suggested by his grandfather.

Joining several others who were rebellious, Chip escaped to a colony of rebels who were beyond the computer's influence. It was suggested to him that this colony was really a penal settlement allowed by the computer, but he could not believe this; his wife suggested that the computer would have spies in the colony, but he could not accept that, either.

Determining to destroy the computer by means of its refrigeration equipment which he could reach through a tunnel constructed under his grandfather's direction, Chip formed a band of rebels and reached the computer, only to find that he and his band were under the guidance of a computer-friend. At first apparently agreeing to the idea that the computer was benevolent, and joining with its controller as a programmer, Chip ultimately destroyed it and its leader. Emerging into the outer world, which must now struggle from primitive conditions to civilization again, he felt justified by having revived people as human beings rather than zombies.

This novel is along the lines of Seconds and One. It is well done, but in too much detail, and would have been more effective, I think, if condensed.

Bibliographical Note: London, Pan Books Ltd. (1971), (1970,
Michael Joseph) 285p.

Levin, Ira

The Stepford Wives; New York, Random House (1972, Levin)

Greenwich, Conn. Fawcett Publications, Inc. (Crest Book #01876) (August, 1973) ^{145p}
Whether to accept this novel, as it ostensibly is, as a horror story, or as a parable about the desire of men to keep women as "The Second Sex", it is skilfully done.

Walter and Joanna Eberhart move to Stepford with their children Kim and Peter, and Joanna, who is a professional photographer, finds it almost impossible to get any of the neighbor women interested in social activities apart from their incidental housework and "coffee calls". She resents her husband's association with the Men's Association in an old barn of a place on a hilltop, and with the help of a new friend, tries to form a women's club, without success. This failure she and her friend try to understand, and gradually they suspect that something in the environment, the water, chemicals from local industry, or whatever, is affecting the women, making them ideal housewives, but hopeless socially and subjected to their husbands' wishes.

After her helpful friend succumbs to the influences, she becomes afraid and traces the occupations and abilities of the members of the Men's Association, finding that one had built robots used in Disneyland to represent past Presidents of the U. S. A. She concludes that the men have banded together to make their wives into robots, or substitute robots for their wives. Seeking to reassure her, several of the husbands ask if she will accept as proof that they bear her no animosity, the bleeding of her friend when cut with a knife. She agrees, and the story ends with the friend approaching her with a large knife; the story ending with a negress author friend seeing her in a supermarket, loading her cart neatly like the other robot women, and avoiding social commitments.

This is either "black humor" or fantasy, but well done, and the reader is left to draw his own conclusions.

Levin, Ira

Veronica's Room: A Melodrama; New York, Random House
(1973, 1974, Levin) 87p.

This 2-act play is a cleverly contrived psychological thriller which may also be considered to be fantasy.

For these notes, the order of the play is reversed.

Veronica is insane, with a sister and a brother two years younger than she. The sister catches her seducing the brother; Veronica murders the sister in fear of her telling their parents; the parents bribe the family physician and other officials to avoid scandal and having Veronica placed in an asylum, keeping her at their home. The strain of this situation is increased by Veronica's insistence on obtaining her dead sister's forgiveness, which the parents cater to by luring young girls resembling her to their home and getting them to impersonate Veronica, saying that the surviving sister is Cissie who believes herself responsible for Veronica's death.

The younger brother impersonates a young man who picks up a girl suitable to impersonate Veronica; then impersonates the family doctor while his parents impersonate their parents. The young girl is so fearful of the "doctor" using a syringe to drug her, and so confused by the situation, that she admits being Veronica; is smothered to death by the young man, who disrobes her and carries her body off, presumably for necrophilic use. The play concludes with Veronica assuming the identity of the young girl; whether there was an exchange of personalities at death of the girl, or simply a new manifestation of insanity on the part of Veronica, is left uncertain.

Although clever, this is a "sick" play; a melodramatic horror situation.

Levinrew, Will

The Poison Plague; New York, Robert M. McBride & Company
1929 322p.

This book is a detailed fictional investigation of a series of murders committed by an insane dentist who planted encapsuled prussic acid in his patients' teeth. The mystery comprises the method of introducing the poison into the victims' systems; and the story is told from the point-of-view of the investigators and a reporter, who finally get the services of Matthews, an athlete and chemist, and his adoptive father Professor Brierly, a scientist whose achievements have given him the reputation of the smartest man in the world.

Although an interesting example of a scientific detective novel, the story is little more than the solving of a toxicological problem; and some of the details of post-mortem examinations, autopsies, and the exhuming of long-dead bodies for further investigation, verge on the gruesome, though these factors are dealt with on a matter-of-fact basis, and almost inhumanly.

This qualifies as science fiction, but not as fantasy.

Lewin, Walter

Nathaniel Hawthorne; Toronto, The Musson Book Company Limited; no date; illustrated 44p.

The author mentions that there is no adequate biography of Hawthorne available, and this is no more than a sketch of his life. It is, however, the usual story of a poorly paid Customs official L200-£2%\$0 per year, whose later honors enabled him to live well.

Mention of his books is made, so this should be kept for reference.

Coalition for Reproductive Choice,
Box 51, Station "L",
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R3H 0Z4.

Dear Choice Supporter:

You are invited to a Choice Celebration. We will celebrate the first anniversary of the Supreme Court Decision recognizing a woman's right to reproductive freedom. We will honour Dr. Henry Morgentaler, who fought with us to win this right.

A Choice Celebration begins at 7:30 p.m. on Thursday, February 16, 1989, at the International Inn. A presentation to Dr. Morgentaler will be made at 8:00 p.m. Wine and cheese will be served.

We hope to accomplish two goals from this event. First, we intend to develop resources to lobby the Federal Government regarding the introduction of any restrictive legislation on abortion. We need the voice of Manitobans to be heard. We have a critical role to play in the upcoming debate.

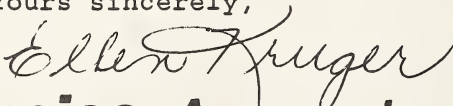
Second, we want to mount a legal challenge to the Provincial Government's decision to refuse to pay for abortions outside of hospitals. We know that abortions in approved medical facilities such as community health clinics are safer and less costly. We believe the government is acting unethically, perhaps unconstitutionally.

Tickets for this Choice Celebration are available at a cost of \$25.00. Larger donations are welcomed. Benefactors, who contribute \$200.00 and over and donors (\$100.00 - \$199.00) will be acknowledged in the evening's program.

Tickets can be purchased at Bold Print, 478-A River Avenue, the Manitoba Action Committee on the Status of Women, 16 - 222 Osborne Street, Times Change Restaurant on Main and St. Mary's, or the National Council of Jewish Women at the Gwen Selter Creative Living Centre, 1588 Main Street. Reservations will be accepted by mail at the Coalition for Reproductive Choice.

Please join us, to celebrate our past victory, to honour Dr. Morgentaler, and to help ensure that our right to reproductive choice will be retained.

Yours sincerely,



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Lewis, Arthur H.

Carnival; New York, Trident Press (1970, Lewis) 315p.

This is a more superficial survey of carnival life than Gresham's Monster Midway, padded with details of interviews which are really an attempt to give human interest to them, but which convey little of importance.

It is, however, a more up-to-date description of this life than Gresham's study, and touches on some of the personalities mentioned by Gresham.

I do not know to what extent the adoption of carnival life as a career may be exhibitionism, but the "girl shows" particularly seem to indicate that this is a factor. It is also possible that Gibsonton in Florida is a sort of "Slam Shack" for carnies, and that their fellowship is similar to that of science fiction fandom. They are at ease together, but not when in company with "marks", unless the latter are very sympathetic and accept them fully.

These two books supply a reasonably comprehensive view of carnival life. The aura of strangeness and shady dealing which I have always associated with it seems justified, but among themselves they seem to be supportive and friendly, with a "live and let live" attitude which is admirable. The graft associated with officialdom is as distressing as that which prevails in connection with prostitution, and I often wonder if the existence of the laws which maintain it is justified or should be abolished. It seems to me that these laws are just excuses to enable authorities to exploit those who infringe them. People, as usual, will act as they feel impelled to act, regardless of law. And I do not consider it is fair to prosecute against people who do publicly what so many people are doing all the time privately. Why should gambling joints be illegal when government lotteries are not only legal but promoted by advertising and sales pitches at least as "come-on" in nature as those used by crooks?

I guess this world is just too complicated for me.

Lewis, Arthur H.

Hex; New York, Trident Press (1969, Lewis)

255p.

In November, 1928 in York County, Pennsylvania, a witch and two friends murdered another witch believed to have Hexed the murderer. The murderer believed himself to be acting in self defence, but the Judge refused to admit evidence of the witchcraft element in testimony because he was not himself a believer and felt that robbery was the motive for the crime.

The first twenty chapters of this book are devoted to the John Blymire crime, and the final chapters to experiences of the author with various hexers, male and female, whom he investigated. Primarily, the hexers are faith healers, who work with spells and charms based on the Sixth and Seventh Books of Moses, a copy of which I possessed years ago, and a short book The Long Lost Friend. Some are malign, and the author indicates that many murders are the result of people killing to eliminate the hexer, often the spouse.

It is quite clear from the author's experiences, and from his personal investigations, that superstition and suggestion are the main factors in both curses and healing by witches; but that both these social or religious factors are potent is unquestionable. Probably in fiction the treatment in the novel with "Sarnia" in the title is the best known to me.

This book confirms my belief that it is the act of faith or belief that is efficacious, not the truth or false nature of the belief itself. It is the attitude, not the "reality"; every practitioner insists that the patient must have faith.

This book supports what Merritt wrote concerning the belief in witchcraft of the Pennsylvania Dutch.

Lewis, Sir Aubrey

The State of Psychiatry: Essays and Addresses; New York, Science House, Inc. (1967, Author); Bibliography; Index; Portrait 310p.

Although mainly of interest to professional psychiatrists, this book is also instructive for its historical and topical papers. The author is obviously a sincere student of his subject, and an authority to his students.

No notes are necessary, as the index and bibliography are adequate. Special emphasis on Maudsley and the history of melancholia give the book importance as a reference work.

Lewis, C. S.

Miracles: A Preliminary Study; London, Geoffrey Bles/
The Centenary Press, 1947; Index 220p.

This is an effort to get people to think logically about the natural and the supernatural worlds which intermingle in our normal experience.

He points out that the natural world of material things is not concerned with immaterial values like beauty, thinking, artistic values, the appreciation of music, philosophy, etc. which are supernatural. Since these exist, there is no inherent impossibility of miracles, such as those on which the Christian religion is based. He devotes little time to examination of the miracles themselves apart from the Biblical ones centering about the resurrection.

His exposition is too intellectual and centered on word-definition and logic to be of easy understanding by average readers, and students should be guided by the index rather than try to absorb the entire text.

He is careful to point out that human testimony is unreliable at best. My inference is that this study is simply to bolster the idea that miracles are possible rather than to prove that they exist; and that the Christian religion is meaningless without them.

Collins, (Fontana Books #377), 1960, 2nd Impression, September 1960; Index 190p.

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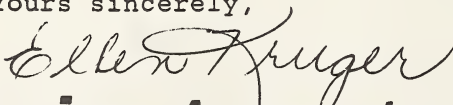
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Lewis, D. B. Wyndham

The Soul of Marshal Gilles de Raiz: With some account of his life and times, his abominable crimes, and his expiation; London, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1952; Appendixes; Index; Bibliography 209p.

See my notes on The Black Baron by Tennille Dix.

Lewis concentrates on the Catholic belief of de Raiz and his belief that the Church could absolve him, keep him within itself, and let him die a Christian with his soul safe from the Adversary.

From the bibliography, it appears that Lewis went to the French and Latin original records for his facts, and it seems that his view is supported by a thorough understanding of the Catholic position, and the Church of de Raiz' times.

Lewis does not attempt to alleviate the serious crimes of de Raiz, though he does gloss over details as unprintable even though de Raiz himself described them at his trial and three times declared his own culpability.

Gilles blamed his own wealth and untrammelled freedom and his heavy eating and drinking for his excesses and his autocratic life, and warned parents to control their children and bring them up strictly.

It seems remarkable that a life of such extraordinary extremes, and involving the necessary secrecy of murder and black magic, can be retold in such detail and with authentic recorded report. Lewis says that some records were destroyed but sufficient remain.

Probably this book is more important from the religious than the secular point of view.

Lewis, Hilda

The Witch and the Priest; New York, David McKay Company, Inc. (1970); Bibliography 304p.

Based on the 17th Century case of Joan Flower and her daughters who were persecuted as witches, this novel is in the form of a dialogue between the ghost of Joan and a priest who was one of her judges. It is somewhat verbose, and the loss of dramatic value because of the method of narration is a serious drawback to reader interest.

Apart from the interesting details of the evidence which was relied upon to convict witches, this dialogue depicts the beliefs of witches in contrast with the faith of the Church. It ends with the witch convinced of the possibility of redemption, and the priest troubled by doubts of the society he shares in its condemnation of witchcraft on the evidence of prejudiced witnesses.

Well-researched, this novel is of value in explaining the psychology and philosophy of witchcraft, and the value of the evidence of witches as to the Sabbath and sabats.

Lewis, H. Spencer

Mansions of the Soul: The Cosmic Conception; Rosicrucian Library Volume XI; San Jose, California, Supreme Grand Lodge of AMORC (1930); Sixth Edition, April, 1951 352p.

This volume is a treatise on the doctrine of reincarnation as taught by the Order.

On page 235, Lewis says: For nearly fourteen years I was president of the New York Institute for Psychical Research....our members investigated over 100 cases of so-called secondary personalities or cases of automatic writing, automatic dictation, or automatic expression through the ouija board. Lewis describes one case identified as that of Mrs. J. B., the wife of a lawyer, whose secondary personality was that of a Puritan of culture Clara W.

Lewis presents a consistent and dogmatic hypothesis to explain reincarnation and Karma.

Lewis, H. Spencer

Self Mastery and Fate with the Cycles of Life; San Jose, California, Supreme Grand Lodge of AMORC; (1929, 1954) 271p.

Lewis states that there are natural cycles of life which are divided into time-periods ruled by the number seven; and that the decisions made by people will be more auspicious if they will study these cycles and take advantage of them.

Lewis says that if anyone will study these cycles, he will agree that past decisions will show whether or not his rules work. They were formulated by Rosicrucians on the basis of esoteric studies, and anyone can check by results.

By following these natural cycles, Lewis says the individual achieves self mastery and controls his destiny. I am unable to agree, because it seems to me that the individual is surrendering his freedom of choice to the influence of the cycles, and says that these rule. This difficulty may be resolved if one says that the cycles are merely aspects of one's personality which should be accepted and recognized and made maximum use of, but it still seems to me that one must remain free to make decisions independently of cosmic cycles, or no one has free will.

Lewis, Oscar

La Vida: A Puerto Rican Family in the Culture of Poverty—San Juan and New York; New York, Vintage Books, (February, 1968), (1965, 1966, Lewis); lv plus 669p.

This is the detailed account of single days in the lives of members of a family as observed by Dr. Rosa Celeste Marin of the Puerto Rico School of Social Work and reported with summaries of the lives of the family and autobiographical accounts of themselves by various members. Although the author identifies Dr. Marin by the name Rosa Gonzalez, it appears that she may have been the research assistant referred to as providing the detailed daily observations, particularly as the text indicates that she was accepted in a friendly way by the family members.

Living in a suburb of San Juan called La Esmeralda, the Rios family is uneducated, impoverished, unhealthy, untrained for labor or trade, and the women resort to prostitution or formal or informal marriage relationships in efforts to get support for themselves and their children. The women are in the majority in the Rios family, there being only one son and three daughters of Fernanda who has had several husbands, but has resorted to prostitution often when they failed her; all three girls contracted relations with men but also resorted to prostitution; the children were often neglected or not provided for by their fathers and mothers; relief was inadequate. Liking La Esmeralda, but hoping to improve their financial status by going to New York, they tried American life and liked it in part; but their hand-to-mouth existence gave them little chance to get established and they were too unstable socially and emotionally to settle down in either La Esmeralda or New York.

This portrayal depicts the difficulty of educating the poor out of their environment, since they live for the present, are fatalistic, and do not have the resources to build for responsible citizenship. As Lewis comments, it is easier to cure poverty than to eliminate the culture of poverty.

This is an important book because of its method of presenting the viewpoint of the poor. The conclusion appears to be that without intensive effort on the part of society generally, it is impossible for these people by their own resources, or because of lack of resources, to emerge from the conditions in which they are immersed.

Lewis, Ralph M.

The Sanctuary of Self (Rosicrucian Library Volume 22);
San Jose, California, Supreme Grand Lodge of AMORC (1948,
1949, 1954); Index; Book List 366p.

This is the best of the Rosicrucian books I have read,
and is an excellent survey of the mystical experience versus
psychic phenomena.

I am letting the book go to David Isfeld because I
think it will do him more good than it will me.

It is clearly written, and the author understands his
subject.

Lewis, Sinclair

It Can't Happen Here: A Novel; Garden City, New York,
Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc. (1936);(1935, Sinclair Lewis) 458p.
Garden City, New York, The Sun Dial Press, Inc. 458p.
New York, P. F. Collier & Son Corporation 458p.

On page 822 of Twentieth Century Authors, Edited by Stanley J. Kunitz and Howard Haycraft (1942, The H. W. Wilson Company):

"The latest of his books of any social (or literary) value was It Can't Happen Here, a savage forecast of an imminent American Fascism which in dramatized form was played by the Federal Theatre Project in cities all over the country."

On page 298 of H. G. Wells: Prophet of Our Day, Antonina Vallentin wrote: "Unlike Sinclair Lewis, who called one of his books It Can't Happen Here, Wells maintained that "it can happen here." Obviously, she hadn't read the book because both Lewis and Wells agreed and depicted the danger.

Lewis starts the book slowly, describing the editor of a newspaper and his social environment in 1935 and then how the changes brought about by a dictator president ended in tryrrany* almost too horrible to imagine. The human beings who engaged in such cruelty did so like Natzis. *tyranny.

I remember that an old bookhunter denied that Lewis wrote science fiction or fantasy and my main reason for reading this book was to assure myself that he was wrong. As a story of a possible near future, this book is frightening.

Chester D. Cuthbert
August 24, 2004

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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CUSTOMER CENTRE

MANITOBA

Contents

1. The Ghost Patrol	11*
2. The Willow Walk	35
3. A Letter from the Queen	94
4. The Hack Driver	124
5. Go East, Young Man	137
6. Moths in the Arc Light	178
7. Young Man Axelbrod	237

Apart from the first story which I had read in an anthology, I read all from this edition. I suspect that these were all originally published in Selected Short Stories of Sinclair Lewis. I am not sure whether I have this book.

(2) A bank teller established the existence of a false brother so he could assume the latter's identity after he stole nearly \$100,000 from the bank, but hated the identity sufficiently to make confession in order to abandon it. But no one would believe him to be the embezzler. (3) A teacher writing a history becomes acquainted with an old man whose evidence would clarify his facts; but forfeits an inheritance and the old man's goodwill when he chases after a pretty girl and finds the old man boring. (4) a Summons server is hoaxed by a hack driver who charges him for help in finding the subject (himself). (5) An aspiring painter goes to France for instruction, but discovering his lack of talent, returns to his hometown and disappoints his father by going into the old American commercial real estate business. (6) A business man falls in love with a girl seen through the window of the next building, and finally summons up courage enough to accost her only to find that she wants help in finding another job; she later discovers that she misses him, and wishes to marry him, so confesses her change of mind. (7) An old farmer goes to University, and is befriended by another young student, but realizes that he cannot make the friendship permanent, so leaves the University and returns home.

Although interesting, nothing is sufficiently out of the ordinary to appeal to my love of the unusual.

HOME STREET



CHRISTIAN CHURCH

(DISCIPLES OF CHRIST)

240 HOME STREET • WINNIPEG, MANITOBA R3G 1X3 • (204) 783-5881

May 30, 1982

Dear Home Street Youth:

Just a note to let you know of the fun and exciting youth activities coming your way this Summer.

First - Youth Campout, July 1-4 at

Spruce Woods Provincial Park

A registration form is enclosed - note its due date: June 20. This is especially for you - the youth of Home Street Church - and your friends. We'll leave the church at 8:30 AM, July 1.

Second - Encounter '82, August 8-15 at

Bird's Hill Provincial Park

This is the Big One! Youth from all across Canada will be joining us for a terrific week. Camp leader will be Steve Mabry from Sacramento, California. If you attended the Anaheim Assembly last year, you may remember him as one of the youth leaders - the one with the guitar. Enclosed is further information on Encounter and an Encounter Registration form. Note its due date: June 30.

Again this year you have something great to work for. Bottles? Car washes? Whatever; it's time to begin. I'll be in touch.

In His Service,

Ray E. Trotter

Lewton, Val

Rasputin and the Empress; Novelized from the Screen Play by Charles MacArthur; A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Production; New York, Grosset & Dunlap; Endpapers scenes 238p.

This is historical fantasy because of the alleged powers of Rasputin. By hypnosis, commencing on page 89, he controls the haemophilia after orthodox doctors have failed, when the heir to the throne of Russia Alexei Romanoff starts bleeding after a minor fall; and on page 151 controls the boy's actions by will power at a distance.

Introduced to religious mania by the sect Khlysty, Gregori Rasputin becomes a preacher, a starets, or Holy Man. He attributes his powers to God, but abuses them by seducing women, eating and drinking heavily, and gaining ascendancy over the Empress through her love for her son and by display of these powers.

The story involves Prince Paul Chegodieff and Natasha, his betrothed. The latter is raped by Rasputin and declares herself unfit to marry Paul, and is also ashamed to admit having recommended Rasputin to the Empress despite his having cured the haemophilia. Paul tries to shoot Rasputin, who is saved by wearing a bulletproof vest; then tries to poison him and succeeds, though Rasputin's enormous vitality delays the poison's action, and Paul beats him to death, then thrusts him into icy water.

Banished to England for his own safety, Paul marries Natasha; but the Romanoffs are shot to death and the new order reigns in Russia. Rasputin has declared that Russia would die with him.

Although novelized from a screenplay, this book seems to succeed in portraying the situation in Russia just prior to the ending of the czar's reign.

Liljencrants, Baron Johan (A.M., S.T.D.)

Spiritism and Religion: "Can You Talk to the Dead?" including a Study of the Most Remarkable Cases of Spirit Control; with a Foreword by Maurice Francis Egan, LL.D., New York, The Devin-Adair Co. (1918); Bibliography; Index 296p.

This is an excellent scholarly study of its subject but is obviously biased to support the official Catholic view. It is sceptical of many phenomena accepted by Raupert, concluding that no physical phenomena have achieved scientific proof, and that even most of the important psychical facts are explicable on psychological principles without recourse to ESP.

The rationalistic explanations of phenomena are worthy of study, but many reported phenomena are completely ignored because they are obviously inexplicable in the light of present knowledge. As usual, many of the alleged "explanations" are more fantastic than the phenomena as reported.

Apart from its bias, this is a useful and thorough view and should be kept permanently for reference.

Lincoln, Maurice

"I, Said the Sparrow"; London, John Hamilton Ltd., no
date 254p.

Reginald Massingham, after three years in Sumatra, goes to London hoping to meet three beautiful women whose photos have appeared in illustrated magazines. Three of them are known to the narrator of the story, and the fourth of them has lived for awhile with his future wife, who is awaiting a divorce so that they may be married.

One of the four is promiscuous when drunk, and is quite often drunk; another is addicted to cocaine and has lived in the past with a man whose reputation in Sumatra where he has gone is so bad that even native women will not live with him; and the third is a lesbian whose main object is to seduce young girls. Since the fourth is living with her lover while awaiting a divorce, the book concludes that an innocent young man is better off with a less beautiful, but more virtuous, kind of girl; but Reggie does not learn this until he has been trapped into marrying the lesbian, who influences his aunt to provide her with money, and Reggie to support her in spite of her having abandoned him shortly after the marriage to have a liason with a young girl met in Paris.

— This is a light, humorous novel, entertaining but very cynical as regards society life in London.

Lincoln, Maurice

The Man from Up There; London, John Hamilton Ltd., (no date) 247p.

In search of a badger's sunning nest, the narrator and his friend Horace de Laurent find a 6'3" cyclops, whose great strength, tremendous range of voice, and ability to stay under water for 9 minutes they exploit with the aid of a circus showman in a theater in London. Doctors find that vital organs of the visitor, who is assumed to have arrived from the Moon, are different from those of humans, and he does not succeed in communicating with Earth people excepting by imitating them and by signs.

Prior to his arrival all radio (wireless) sets have been disturbed and malfunction over a great area, and when found a vast quantity of glass shards surround the visitor, which evaporate quickly, leaving no trace. Only a copper bar, on which "Meredith" places notches for each passing day, is left him, and this is used to keep track of time so he will know when a rescue mission will arrive to take him back.

The story is concerned mainly with arrangements for the exploitation of the space visitor, and is a breezy, humorous, narrative much like "I, Said the Sparrow" and using some of the characters from that story only incidentally.

I enjoyed reading this novel, but it contains nothing of permanent importance.

Lindemann, Kelvin

The Red Umbrellas; New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts,
Inc. (1955, Lindemann) 214p.
London, Methuen & Co Ltd (1956), (1953, Carit Andersens
Forlag) 176p.

In the British edition is a final paragraph which does not appear in the American edition of the book.

This novel comprises several short stories, in the manner of Boccaccio, which combine to give significance to an incident in the lives of the narrators.

The title story is about Count Fersen, who assisted the escape of Marie Antoinette and later witnessed her execution, and the significance of the red umbrellas in his death. The first story is about Charlotte Corday and a pin which in a miraculous manner was removed from her throat after doctors had failed by their science to do so.

The Virgin's Wreath involves a human monster who had great power.

As in so many stories and books, however, the literary grace and narration fail to convey the significance and dramatic value that a more direct telling would indicate.

Although this book qualifies as fantasy, I do not consider it important in a fantasy collection.

Lindner, Robert

The Fifty-Minute Hour: A Collection of True Psychoanalytic Tales; Introduction by Max Lerner; New York/Toronto, Rinehart & Company, Inc. (1954, Author), 5th ptg, October, 1959 293p.

Five case-histories, murderer-rapist, Communist cell-block leader, compulsive glutton, fascist tough-guy, and a science fiction fan's detailed dream-world, are excellently presented, making this the best of such books in my library.

All five cases are worth re-reading and study.

I suspect that Kurt Vonnegut's novel was based on the final case-history, which hints at the static universe and gives a far planet of the future as the abode of real life of the patient. This essay was recommended to me by Don Comstock years ago, and although he does not agree that Kurt Vonnegut based his work on it, it is years since he read it, and he may review it.

I am very favorably impressed with Lindner's competence as a psychiatrist and as a writer, and should buy others of his books.

New York, Bantam Books (#A1413, F1413, H2304, NM1040)
up to 20th printing 207p.

Lindner, Robert M., Ph. D.

Rebel Without a Cause: The Story of a Criminal Psychopath
New York, , Grove Press, Inc. (Black Cat Book #BC-32); (1944,
Grune & Stratton, Inc.); Bibliography; Index 335p.

This classic case history involved 46 hourly hypnotic sessions to establish trusting relations between Harold and the author before admission of a murder was admitted. Consent to the publication was freely granted, and the author blames social conditions for alienating this sensitive with poor eyesight from the benefits of acceptance.

Hardly ever working, and living on the results of petty crime to avoid steady employment, Harold's disfunctional faMILY LIFE WAS partly to blame for his aimless existence.

This is a distressing book to read, but discloses conditions which the author uses to bolster Freudian concepts. I do not agree with some of his interpretations, but he did help Harold to self-understanding.

Chester D. Cuthbert
July 2, 2001



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Lindsay, J. A. (James Alexander)

Among the Thinkers: Leaves from my Note-Books; London,
H. K. Lewis & Co. Ltd., 1931; Index of Authors 197p.

This is merely a compilation of quotations from various writers, assembled under subject headings which enable the reader to use them for contemplation.

On Page 15, Lindsay attributes a saying to Turgenev which on Page 21 he credits to Tolstoi. Otherwise, he seems to be reasonably accurate in quoting his sources.

This book is better for reference than for consecutive reading.

Lindsay, Norman

Age of Consent; with illustrations by the author; New York/Toronto, Farrar & Rinehart, Inc. (1938, Lindsay) 302p.

This is a very good Australian novel about a dedicated painter, whose personality deficiencies have left him in a precarious financial position. He rents a shore shanty, and is imposed upon by an irresponsible bank clerk who is running away from the police, sharing his facilities and food while he sees his money dwindling.

His model is a 17-year old girl, ideal against the background of the shore scenery, who must sell shrimps, clams and eggs for the pittance necessary for food for herself and her half-crazy grandmother, who is addicted to gin and must have a bottle each week to sustain life.

A romantically inclined spinster, whose hysteria is fed when Bradly's guest cadges food and money from her, provides the comic relief which is supported by the assortment of other characters. Having given the girl money for modelling, Bradly is accused by the grandmother of seducing her; and when the old lady steals the girl's cache of coins and is accidentally killed during the girl's struggle to retrieve her money, the girl is left to Bradly's care, and he ends by falling in love with her.

Lindsay is expert at portraying character, and his artwork throughout the book supports its mood. This is an entertaining novel, and worth re-reading. His people are human and display their virtues and faults without undue intrusion by the writer.

Lindsay, Norman

The Magic Pudding: Being the Adventures of Bunyip Bluegum and his friends Bill Barnacle & Sam Sawnoff; Illustrations by the Author; New York, Farrar & Rinehart, Incorporated, no date (circa 1942), no pagination, (abt 150p.)

A children's fantasy, this well-written and illustrated story has humor and characterisation sufficient to make it appeal also to adults.

Bill is a sailor who has enlisted the aid of Sam a penguin to roll its owner over a cliff to his death and make off with a pudding which is irritable and morose except when being eaten, and whose substance is never diminished. They are required to fend off the attempts of a Wombat and a Possum to steal the pudding, and are involved with various characters - the mayor and constable, judge and usher of a town; a farmer, a dog - all of whom assist the story in various ways to a conclusion which finds Bunyip, a rotund bear, living in a tree-house with Bill and Sam and the pudding.

The author seems to me to have caught the right tone of fantasy and has produced a book which is a pleasure to view and to read.

Lindsay, Philip

A Mirror for Ruffians; New York, Fortuny's (1939);
Index 382p.

Arrogance and selfishness are the trademarks of the ruffian; he is the god to whom all the world should submit.

Beginning with the pirate Henry Morgan and concluding with Mussolini and Hitler. The two largest chapters deal with Benedict Arnold and William Walker, but the Prince Regent and Cagliostro, Danny Ahearn, Deacon Brodie, Wyatt Earp, The Countess of Essex, Maria Fitzherbert, George Fox, Haarmann, Edward Kelly and his dealings with Dr. Dee, Adah Menken, Lola Montez, Napoleon, Joseph Smith, Richard Wagner, a chapter on Witchcraft and on women ruffians add to this wide-ranging survey through history.

Written in interesting style, and an apparent wealth of information, this is an important book for anyone interested in swindlers, manipulators of people, and demagogues.

This book should be retained for reference.

Lindsay, Philip

The Shadow of the Red Barn; London, Arrow Books (1965),
(1952, Hutchinson & Co., Publishers Ltd. 319p.

Although sensationalized, this may be an accurate fictional recountal of the murder of Maria Marten in the Red Barn by her lover William Corder.

This novel portrays Corder as a squint-eyed womanizer who possessed an attraction for women who saw in him a childish need for their loving and motherly instincts. Beginning with Corder going to London and meeting Mary Moore, a spinster who conducted a small school for children, and marrying her in an apparent love match. Fearing discovery of the murder, Corder cannot sleep well and his wife seeks the assistance of a card-sharp and roue, who, with his beautiful accomplice, plays the "badger game" and other wiles to lure "flats" and rob them.

The Corinthian as the crook is called falls in love with Corder's wife, or her innocence, and this brings about conflict with his confederate who teases him and his male friend with her allurements, but denies both any satisfaction. She is jealous of Corder's wife, but like her has fallen in love with Corder, so the two women become friends in their pity for their boyish murderer whom they see as the victim of Maria, a slut with three bastard children, and her young mother-in-law, another woman fallen victim to Corder's charm. The Corinthian, lusting for Mrs. Marten, sees a dream-book she uses, and suggests that she claim to have had a dream vision of Maria buried in the Red Barn.

The early part of the book concentrates on the underworld of London; the latter part on the capture and trial of Corder and the love-hate relationships of two men and two women, Corder serving as the focus of their being brought together.

Quite apart from its being a well-researched version of the murder case, this is an interesting novel from an historical sense. It is, however, a sad depiction of social conditions in England in the early 19th century.

Lindsay-Blee, C. W.

Guardian Angels and Spirit Guides; London, Regency Press;
(1967, author 98p.

The author takes a cautious approach to his subject, and although he seems himself to be convinced of the spiritistic hypothesis, admits that lack of experiences is likely to leave the average reader unconvinced.

He appears to be well-read and presents the traditional religious arguments in favor of the existence of angels as well as the modern experiential evidence. Whether there are spiritual beings independent of spirits of the dead is not proven, but should be considered.

I can recall having read only one other book devoted to this subject, and it was inferior to this one.

Crisis in Heaven: An Elysian Comedy; London, Macmillan & Co. Ltd., 1944; (1944, author) 103p.

Helen of Troy is married to Voltaire and their daughter Irene is born full grown to bring peace to the world. Famous characters including Abraham Lincoln, Aristophanes, Frederick the Great, Pushkin and Galen are characters, bringing their view-points into discussion.

Like others of Linklater's conversations and plays, I do not understand how audiences can possibly benefit from attending live performances. I can barely get the drift of the matters by careful reading.

Although classifiable as fantasy, it is otherwise not of much interest to me.

Coalition for Reproductive Choice,
Box 51, Station "L",
Winnipeg, Man.
R3H 0Z4.

Dear Choice Supporter:

You are invited to a Choice Celebration. We will celebrate the first anniversary of the Supreme Court Decision recognizing a woman's right to reproductive freedom. We will honour Dr. Henry Morgentaler, who fought with us to win this right.

A Choice Celebration begins at 7:30 p.m. on Thursday, February 16, 1989, at the International Inn. A presentation to Dr. Morgentaler will be made at 8:00 p.m. Wine and cheese will be served.

We hope to accomplish two goals from this event. First, we intend to develop resources to lobby the Federal Government regarding the introduction of any restrictive legislation on abortion. We need the voice of Manitobans to be heard. We have a critical role to play in the upcoming debate.

Second, we want to mount a legal challenge to the Provincial Government's decision to refuse to pay for abortions outside of hospitals. We know that abortions in approved medical facilities such as community health clinics are safer and less costly. We believe the government is acting unethically, perhaps unconstitutionally.

Tickets for this Choice Celebration are available at a cost of \$25.00. Larger donations are welcomed. Benefactors, who contribute \$200.00 and over and donors (\$100.00 - \$199.00) will be acknowledged in the evening's program.

Tickets can be purchased at Bold Print, 478-A River Avenue, the Manitoba Action Committee on the Status of Women, 16 - 222 Osborne Street, Times Change Restaurant on Main and St. Mary's, or the National Council of Jewish Women at the Gwen Selter Creative Living Centre, 1588 Main Street. Reservations will be accepted by mail at the Coalition for Reproductive Choice.

Please join us, to celebrate our past victory, to honour Dr. Morgentaler, and to help ensure that our right to reproductive choice will be retained.

Yours sincerely,

Ellen Kruger

♀ Choice A campaign for reproductive freedom

Linklater, Eric

Play.

The Devil's in the News: A comedy to be played with occasional music; London, Jonathan Cape (1934) 160p.

Although involving a medium who manifests Dante, two newspaper moguls who hope to capitalize on spiritualism, and a friar masquerading as the Devil, and a debate concerning the reality of Hell, this is obviously an intellectual exercise in satire rather than a realistic attempt at fantasy.

Although the trappings are fantastic, this is not important in a fantasy collection. It is a mental gymnastic.

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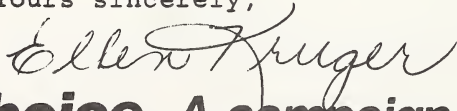
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Yours sincerely,



Choice A campaign for reproductive freedom
♀

Linklater, eric

The Great ship and Rabelais Replies: Two Conversations;
London, Macmillan & Co. Ltd., 1944 65p.

These two items deal with the second World War, the first being a description of conditions in desert north Africa in the fight against Rommel; the second a discussion of war in Elysium^{an} between Dean Swift, Rabelais, Grundtvig from Denmark, a poet, and two brothers, one newly killed^d.

Ultimately anti-war, these conversations impress concerning the sacrifices made by soldiers and their sufferings. denouncing the politicians for not preventing the war, particularly after the "war to end war".

I found these too "intellectual" for my complete understanding, but they did reveal the author to be well read.

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Ellen Kruger

Choice A campaign for reproductive freedom
✚

Linklater, Eric

The Impregnable Women; London, Jonathan Cape (1938; 348p.

The earlier part of this novel depicts the second World War as occurring in the 1940's, but with France as the aggressor and England allied with Germany. The horrors of war are depicted realistically, and an officer who has lost both legs and later dies of his injuries suggests to Lady Lysistrata that the women can bring about the end of the war by refusing sexual relations with men.

The Lady's husband is a General and leads the men against the embattled women in Scotland where the government has been transferred. Scottish women come to the aid of the besieged and the men lose the battle, more because they fail to use ultimate force than because of the prowess of the women.

The political, military, and social factors involved are well described, and the book is extremely well written, a literary and logical fantasy of future war.

A worthwhile book.

Harmondsworth, Middlesex, Penguin Books (#1390), (1959); 271p.

Coalition for Reproductive Choice,
Box 51, Station "L",
Winnipeg, Man.
R3H 0Z4.

Dear Choice Supporter:

You are invited to a Choice Celebration. We will celebrate the first anniversary of the Supreme Court Decision recognizing a woman's right to reproductive freedom. We will honour Dr. Henry Morgentaler, who fought with us to win this right.

A Choice Celebration begins at 7:30 p.m. on Thursday, February 16, 1989, at the International Inn. A presentation to Dr. Morgentaler will be made at 8:00 p.m. Wine and cheese will be served.

We hope to accomplish two goals from this event. First, we intend to develop resources to lobby the Federal Government regarding the introduction of any restrictive legislation on abortion. We need the voice of Manitobans to be heard. We have a critical role to play in the upcoming debate.

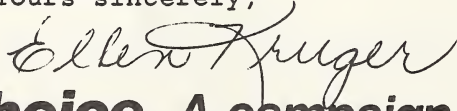
Second, we want to mount a legal challenge to the Provincial Government's decision to refuse to pay for abortions outside of hospitals. We know that abortions in approved medical facilities such as community health clinics are safer and less costly. We believe the government is acting unethically, perhaps unconstitutionally.

Tickets for this Choice Celebration are available at a cost of \$25.00. Larger donations are welcomed. Benefactors, who contribute \$200.00 and over and donors (\$100.00 - \$199.00) will be acknowledged in the evening's program.

Tickets can be purchased at Bold Print, 478-A River Avenue, the Manitoba Action Committee on the Status of Women, 16 - 222 Osborne Street, Times Change Restaurant on Main and St. Mary's, or the National Council of Jewish Women at the Gwen Selter Creative Living Centre, 1588 Main Street. Reservations will be accepted by mail at the Coalition for Reproductive Choice.

Please join us, to celebrate our past victory, to honour Dr. Morgentaler, and to help ensure that our right to reproductive choice will be retained.

Yours sincerely,



Choice A campaign for reproductive freedom
♀

Lipman, Clayre and Michel

House of Evil; New York City, Lion Books, Inc. (1954)
(A Lion Original #231) 128p.

This is a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde novel of dual personality, finally identifying Roman Laird, employee of a chemical organisation, with Smith, a homicidal artist. Quite well worked out, and interesting, the solution is obvious to anyone who knows the possibilities of the theme; and as a horror novel involving abnormal psychology this novel deserves a place in a fantasy library.

Litersky, Dorothy M. Grobe

Derleth: Hawk...and Dove; Aurora, Colorado, National Writers Press; Illustrated; notes, (1997, author) 238p.

This "warts and all" biography of August Derleth inspires me to read his work outside of the fantasy field which constituted my previous experience of his writing. I have several of his books, both fiction and nonfiction.

Derleth's life is even more fascinating than Lovecraft's, and I agree with the author that full disclosure is preferable than any attempt at censorship. People get into more trouble from ignorance than from knowledge of life.

I was one of the original advance subscribers to Lovecraft's The Outsider and Others, and when the Winnipeg Science Fiction Society was organized in the early '50s I made a deal to obtain at a discount many copies of Arkham House books for our members, so I have a stationery box full of correspondence with Derleth, mostly business, but occasionally personal. He was always very courteous and efficient, even autographing copies of his own books when acceding to my requests. Once he asked me to obtain sheets of Canadian postage stamps for his collection. After his serious operations, I warned him to reduce his workload, but he did not respect my advice.

There is no mention of Sam Moskowitz in this book, so I am sure that this biography lacks other information which future biographies may provide. However, this fascinating outline of his life is bound to increase interest in his books and inspire researchers.

It is unfortunate that no competent proofreader examined the text. I was too interested in the narrative to bother taking notes of the mistakes, some of which, like "Block" for Bloch, were repeated many times.

These notes show that I am not faultless, but are hastily assembled so that I may write the author.

Chester D. Cuthbert
April 30, 2000



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Litvag, Irving

Singer in the Shadows: The Strange Story of Patience Worth; New York, The Macmillan Company (1972, author); Notes; Index 317p (Book Club Edition)

The dust jacket indicates that this is the first complete account of the Patience Worth Mystery and it seems to have been very thoroughly researched.

Drawing on the earlier books by Yost and Prince, it goes beyond those by studying the complete record, most of which is otherwise unpublished.

Like all who have studied this case, the author is not only impressed with the genius personality of this woman who declared herself the spirit of a seventeenth century Englishwoman, but was endeared by her loving nature.

About four million words of published poetry, novels, and other important and casual conversations were produced, at first through the Ouija board influenced mainly by Mrs. Curran, then later by her mentally and visually receiving messages from this lovely spirit.

Yost disclaimed interest in psychical research excepting his role as a newspaper reporter; Prince was a competent psychical researcher, and Litvag was a reporter. I am not competent to appraise the literary value of Worth's communications, and found her prose difficult to read and understand, but her declarations about being a spirit and the reality of survival of human personality I accept.

Her refusal to credit reincarnation differs from Roberts's "Seth" which case I have not yet studied. As a literary phenomenon Worth is unique in my reading experience.

This is a fascinating book to read, but not the last to deal with the mystery in my opinion. The growing acceptance of her message on the basis of other cases will encourage reconsideration of this case.

Chester D. Cuthbert
February 5, 2004

Livermore, Jesse L.

How to Trade in Stocks: The Livermore Formula for Combining Time Element and Price; New York, Duell, Sloan & Pearce (1940) 133p.

This is a fantastic book. A millionaire, Livermore indicates that his success in the stock market, on commodities and on stocks trading at more than \$50. per share, is based on keeping track personally of the price movement of the stocks and following certain rules of trading, which he outlines in the text and beside the price record sheets at the close of the book.

This system requires study, since the book was published nearly forty years ago and the market may have changed since then. Livermore says to test his method by merely trading on paper rather than in the market until his ideas have been tested and assimilated.

Livingston, Armstrong

The Monster in the Pool; Indianapolis, The Bobbs-Merrill Company (1929), (1928 Street & Smith Corporation) 320p.

A family with a history of eccentricity and degeneracy is endangered because the location of the family jewels is sought by the various members, including some who have been out of touch with the estate for many years.

An alligator in the pool near the family home is found to be a girl descendant who had used the skin in vaudeville acts, and who had invaded the house under an assumed name. A couple of romances try to create additional interest in the story, but characters and story are contrived and unconvincing, and it is a waste of time to read the book.

There is no fantasy element. The author has one book listed in Bleiler, and it was for that reason that I read this detective novel.

